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Afghanistan	6.00 Dz.	Iraq	LS. 30.00	Norway	5.50 Nkr.
America	17.5	Italy	1200 Lire	Oran	5.700 Rok
Bahrain	0.450 Dz.	Jordan	—	Portugal	50 Esc.
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Cyprus	450 Mills	Liberia	12.40	Saudi Arabia	1.00 R.
Egypt	100 P.	Liberia	—	Sudan	10 P.
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Moscow Threatens Nuclear Policy of 'Automatic' Strike

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official said Tuesday that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic massive retaliation against all potential enemies if new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe."

The statement by Anatoli Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, coincided with the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It was the most explicit warning that Moscow would adopt a "nuclear on warning" posture to counter what he called a "terrible danger" posed by new U.S. missiles.

Speaking at the opening session of an international conference of Scientists for Nuclear Disarmament here, Mr. Alexandrov said the present balance of strategic forces allowed for roughly 30 minutes to both superpowers to "take some steps to avoid" a nuclear confrontation.

The planned deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five West European countries, which is due to begin at the end of this year, would reduce this "time span to only five to seven minutes" and thus "completely preclude" chances to avert an all-out confrontation.

"What remains is only automatic retaliation, with all available means at all targets on the territories of all potential opponents," Mr. Alexandrov said.

He said that the effects of a nuclear confrontation would be devastating for both sides, including large parts of the Soviet Union that would be uninhabitable for a long time. This would also apply to a large part of Western Europe, if not the entire continent, he said.

Mr. Alexandrov said damage inflicted on large parts of the United States would be even greater because of the many atomic power

plants there, whose destruction would contribute to an even greater devastation.

He expressed the hope, however, that anti-war forces throughout the world would exert pressures on the United States to "prevent a nuclear confrontation."

Although the Russians have on several occasions raised the possibility of switching to a "launch on warning" posture, Mr. Alexandrov's remarks Tuesday were the most explicit and categorical on this issue. Some Western observers here speculated that his remarks might be a bluff designed to frighten Western public opinion.

His remarks about Moscow's "automatic retaliation" were not reported by the government news agency, Tass.

Under launch on warning, Soviet nuclear forces would be programmed for almost instant action against Western targets if computerized Soviet intelligence monitoring facilities reported an imminent U.S. attack on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Alexandrov, a prominent physicist who has worked on various Soviet weapons systems, including nuclear-powered naval vessels, is a senior figure. He was the only civilian among leading Soviet military officials who attended a Kremlin meeting with the political leadership last October.

Much of the budget of the Academy of Sciences is used for military research and development.

■ Keman Sees War Danger

A leading U.S. expert on the Soviet Union, George F. Kennan, said Tuesday that U.S.-Soviet relations had reached an ominous condition that suggested "a march towards war" by the two nations, Reuters reported from Washington.

In speech prepared for the American Committee on East-West Accord, Mr. Kennan, a Soviet affairs scholar who was briefly U.S. ambassador in Moscow in 1952, said officials had painted an "image of unmitigated darkness" that was "largely of their own creation."

Mr. Kennan said U.S.-Soviet ties had deteriorated to "a dreary and dangerous condition" in which civility and privacy of communications had broken down, and relations were permeated with antagonism, suspicion and cynicism.

Discussion on the subject in the United States has reached the point where a casual reader or listener could only conclude that some sort of military showdown was the only conceivable denouement," he said. "These phenomena ... in the relations between highly armed great powers are the familiar characteristics, the unfailing characteristics, of a march towards war."

U.S.-Soviet Talks Resume on Arms

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations here Tuesday on a reduction of their intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe.

After a recess of seven weeks, Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator, and his delegation drove to the Soviet mission for a two-hour session with the Soviet team, led by Yuri A. Kvitsinsky.

In arrival statements over the weekend, each of the negotiators accused the other side of having brought the talks to a stalemate.

EC Agrees on Increase In 1983 Farm Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community governments agreed Tuesday on farm price increases, giving eight million farmers an average 4 percent increase in 1983.

Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle of West Germany announced the settlement after 14 hours of talks among farm ministers. The agreement was reached after the ministers resolved a French-German dispute over farm trade and satisfied Italian demands for a special deal for its farmers to compensate them for Italy's high inflation rate.

Farm spokesmen in France, where farmers took to the streets Monday to protest the delay in an accord, appeared grudgingly ready to accept the agreement, although the head of France's biggest farmers' union indicated that demonstrations against food imports might continue.

The ministers asserted that President Ronald Reagan would be pleased with the agreement, since the increase is one of the lowest since the trade bloc refined its common agriculture policy in the 1960s. The U.S. administration has charged that high EC food subsidies give European farmers an unfair advantage over Americans competing for the same markets.

The decision "shows the EC is willing to improve its negotiating basic with the United States," Mr. Kiechle said. "Admittedly, this is a modest increase which doesn't mean inflation," he added.

A group called Consumers in the European Community, which represents all major British consumer bodies, said the farm ministers "must be living in cloud cuckoo land if they think this year's agreement will help tackle the problem of surpluses."

A spokesman said: "It is nonsense to raise prices for food such as butter, milk, sugar, cereals and wine, which the community already overproduces. It simply means overproduction, which does not help the consumer at all."

Farm Commissioner Poul Dahlager, who drafted the package, said at a news conference that he was delighted with the agreement.

"It's good news for the farmer, the consumer and the taxpayer," he said, adding that for the first time ministers had not bowed to pressure from powerful farm lobbies to hand out more.

Mr. Dahlager, backed by Britain and West Germany, had insisted throughout the months of negotiations that prices could not be raised further because the surpluses were threatening to make the community bankrupt.

The 4.2-percent average price increase, less than half that handed out in 1982 and among the lowest for a decade, was nonetheless "fair and reasonable" for farmers, he said. For the community's 280 million consumers it will mean increases in food prices of less than 3 percent and will put only about 0.5 percent on the retail price index, he added.

Farm Minister Michel Rocard of France also said he was satisfied with the agreement. Mr. Rocard said that adjustments in the computer system used to translate unified community farm prices into community currencies meant that farmers in France, and several other countries, would, in fact, get more than the average increase.

"For French farmers it will mean price increases in 1983-84 from about 7.9 to 8 percent ... the maximum possible we could negotiate," he said.

But Francois Guillemaud, president of the National Federation of Farmers' Unions, said in a television interview, "French farmers cannot be satisfied with today's agreement."

Farmers in Belgium, Italy, Greece and Ireland will get increases ranging from 6.1 percent in Greece to 2.3 percent in Ireland. West German farmers, penalized by the strength of the deutsche mark, would get price rises of only 2 percent and Dutch farmers less than 4 percent.



United Press International
Antoine Fattal, top, Lebanon's representative to the Lebanese peace talks, and David Kiniche, the Israeli delegate, signing the Israeli troop withdrawal agreement Tuesday.

Pact Puts Tight Limits on Lebanese Army Role in South

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Lebanese-Israeli security agreement, signed in both countries Tuesday, places strict and detailed limits on the deployment of Lebanese military personnel and weapons in southern Lebanon.

Two Lebanese Army brigades can be stationed in the southern security zone with equipment they normally carry with them: 40 tanks, 18 towed 155mm artillery pieces, 39 mortars and 30 anti-tank weapons for each brigade. No anti-aircraft or ground-to-sea missiles and no military radar that can search Israeli territory will be permitted.

A Joint Liaison Committee, in which the United States will participate along with Israel and Lebanon, is to be established to monitor the agreement as it is put into effect.

The accord was approved Monday by both the Israeli and Lebanese parliaments.

According to a text of the agreement, which was made available for perusal Monday night, the accord lays the foundation for a close relationship between the Lebanese and Israeli armies.

Its security annex, for example, provides for "direct radio and telephone communications between the respective military commanders and their staffs in the immediate border region, as well as direct face-to-face consultations."

It also calls for "continuous communications between the southern command of the

Lebanese Navy and the Israeli Navy in order to exchange information concerning suspect vessels." In addition, Lebanese authorities are to give prior notice of any flights over the security zone.

The accord calls for the Israeli Army to withdraw within eight to 12 weeks after the agreement goes into effect, which is to take place only if Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces also leave Lebanon.

After a withdrawal, Israeli personnel are to continue operating in southern Lebanon in a maximum of eight Joint Supervisory teams, or joint patrols, and at two liaison centers to be established near Hasbaya and Mayafarqin.

Although the agreement states, "Israeli personnel will be stationed in Israel when not engaged in activities in the centers," it also notes the centers will operate 24 hours a day. They are to be equipped with situation rooms, communications facilities and the like.

The joint patrols are to be under Lebanese command, but the accord also notes that the Lebanese commanding officer "will recognize the joint nature of the teams when making decisions in unforeseen situations during the conduct of the verification mission."

The patrols are to operate for two years. A text says, after which either party may terminate them with 90 days' notice.

The agreement gives United Nations forces a tightly restricted role for one year. A unit based near Sidon may, if requested by the Lebanese government, travel to the Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and Tyre.

The agreement calls for negotiations to begin within six months on the "movement of goods, products and persons" across the Israeli-Lebanese frontier.

Although the interim situation, but Israeli officials have said the Lebanese have agreed verbally to a de facto open border.

The officials added that there will be a secret memorandum between Israel and the United States, and possibly one between the United States and Lebanon. These are expected to deal with intelligence and clandestine operations.

The status of Major Saad Haddad, who commands a militia along the Israeli border with the aid of Israeli weapons and training, has been left for a side memorandum and is not mentioned in the agreement.

The security provisions stem partly from Article 6, which pledges, "Each party will prevent entry into, deployment in, or passage through its territory, its air space and, subject to the right of innocent passage in

accord with international law, its territorial sea, by military forces, armament or military equipment of any state hostile to the other party." Explicit bans on hostile bands and organizations are also included.

The agreement stipulates that the zone between the Israeli border and a line running approximately along the Awali River, which enters the Mediterranean just north of Sidon, is to be patrolled by the Lebanese Army, the Lebanese police, the Lebanese internal security forces and the Lebanese auxiliary forces.

The zone is to be divided into a southern and northern sector, with the northern — between the Awali and the Zahra rivers — patrolled by a regular Lebanese Army brigade, and the southern — from the Zahra to the Israeli border — patrolled by a territorial brigade drawing all its personnel from the region.

Each brigade is to have no more than 4,341 men, including 233 officers, according to the text. The annex includes a list of the number of personnel in each unit: three infantry battalions of 31 officers and 654 men each; for example, one artillery battalion of 39 officers and 672 men, and so on.

The only air defense weapons permitted inland in the security region are 12 guns of no more than 40mm for each brigade, and these may not be radar-controlled. The types of radar are restricted to mortar-locating, artillery-locating and ground surveillance.

On the coast, five sea surveillance radar stations are permitted.

Shultz Trip Is Suggested By Gemayel

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has called on Secretary of State George P. Shultz to return to the Middle East as soon as possible to help negotiate a withdrawal of Syrian forces.

In an interview Monday on the eve of the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement, the Lebanese president made clear that he did not take Syria's refusal to withdraw as its final word and added that there was a good deal Washington could offer Damascus to help it change its mind.

Regarding the withdrawal of Syria's estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon, which is a condition of the Israeli-Lebanese accord, Mr. Gemayel said the Lebanese acting alone would not be able to obtain a Syrian pullout.

"In this aspect, we need the full support of the United States," he said. "I think the Syrians have not closed the door with the United States. The U.S. government could convince the Syrians to withdraw. I think [Mr. Shultz] should come back. The Syrians are expecting a visit from Secretary Shultz. They like him. They feel that he is sincere. I think that his presence here could be useful."

In Washington, a senior State Department official said Monday that Mr. Shultz was inching to stay away from the Middle East for the present and let the Arabs take the lead in negotiating troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

Sitting in his large office at the Baabda Palace, Mr. Gemayel spoke in English about the next stage in the negotiating process.

He was clearly buoyed by the unanimous support he had received Monday from parliament for his agreement with Israel. Both he and his foreign policy advisers radiated a sense of accomplishment that for the first time Lebanon was taking its destiny into its own hands and the rest of the Arab world was reacting to Lebanon, instead of vice versa.

His advisers expressed the fear, however, that Syria might retaliate by closing its border with Lebanon, thus choking off Lebanon's only overland route to the Arab hinterland.

The following were among the other points made by Mr. Gemayel during the interview:

• The withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon is no more than that. Lebanon will never sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

• A Soviet-American dialogue on the Middle East peace process could be helpful now in gaining a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Stuttgart Summit Of EC Is Put Off

The Associated Press

PARIS — The European Community summit scheduled for June 6-7 in Stuttgart has been postponed until June 17-19 because of the British elections June 9, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Tuesday. He said he had telephoned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Monday.

Addressing a news conference in Paris at the end of a two-day French-West German summit meeting, Mr. Kohl said Mrs. Thatcher's participation in the EC summit was "indispensable."

That comment seemed to indicate that Mr. Kohl saw the elections as a means of purging the leadership of those he perceived as rivals and cementing his uncertain

Mitterrand Urges Face-Off With U.S.

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand asserted Tuesday that the United States was making Europe pay the bill for its budget deficits. As a result, he said, Europe should press the Americans on the issue at the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of the month.

Mr. Mitterrand's statement at a joint news conference with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany confirmed indications that France would seek at Williamsburg to portray the U.S. budget deficits, U.S. interest rates and the high value of the dollar as central causes of the world's economic difficulties.

After a series of statements by the French Socialist government and the Reagan administration attempting to head off potential conflict at the Williamsburg meeting, Mr. Mitterrand's remarks raised the possibility of open divisions among the seven leading industrialized nations whose leaders are attending the conference.

Mr. Kohl, in Paris for the twice-yearly French-West German consultations, gave no indication that he supported Mr. Mitterrand's view. He said blandly that deficits and interest rates would be a subject of conversation at Williamsburg because the European economic situation was influenced by them.

Asked specifically about Reagan administration economic policies, he said, "My job is not to discuss the policy of a very friendly country in its absence." He said at the news conference that he would rather "talk with friends than about them."

Bonn's complaints about U.S. interest rates and the dollar have decreased during the past month as signs of West German domestic economic improvement have multiplied. The Kohl government's attitude toward Mr. Mitterrand's call last week for a meeting to reorganize the world monetary system was one of extreme skepticism.

Mr. Mitterrand's statement Tuesday precedes meetings in Paris on Wednesday and Thursday in which leaders of the five other European countries with Socialist governments — Portugal, Spain, Greece, Sweden and Austria — are expected to endorse France's position on the U.S. deficit and the dollar's role. It is likely that France, as the only Socialist government to be represented at Williamsburg, would then represent this view during the summit.

Mr. Mitterrand said, referring to Europe, "It is not normal that the United States budget deficit be paid by us in particular." Nor, he said, was it normal for U.S. interest rates to remain high and in turn result in exchange rates for the dollar "that are a cause of the worldwide disequilibrium."

He said the U.S. policy "shows that there is only limited confidence in reduction of the United States' inflation because of this budget deficit." He concluded: "It's time, starting with the good French-German accord, to breathe life into the European Community and to deal with the problem that must be handled at Williamsburg."

Mr. Mitterrand's charge that Europe "and some others" are paying for the U.S. budget deficit is based on reasoning often repeated by his staff: that the high interest rates resulting from the deficit draw dollars out of Europe to the United States, swelling the value of the dollar on exchange markets and increasing costs for countries that must pay international bills, notably for oil, in dollars.

Many U.S. officials acknowledge that this chain of reactions is a negative factor for the world economy. But they say in private that Mr. Mitterrand's focus on it appears motivated, at least in part, by a desire to place the blame for France's deep economic difficulties outside his responsibility, or the remedies of Socialist economic ideology.

To back up his point on deficits, Mr. Mitterrand said the U.S. deficit now represented about 6 per-

cent of the U.S. gross national product, as opposed to 3 percent in France. But French and U.S. accounting methods differ. If all French public sector borrowing is included, the two deficits are comparable.

There were other differences in tone in the remarks of Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl in addition to the chancellor's reluctance to make a dominant issue of the deficit question. Mr. Kohl spoke more positively about the general economic climate than did Mr. Mitterrand, expressing "moderate optimism."

"The most important psychological needs for an economic summit are now recognizable" in West Germany, he said.

Both men said they did not expect East-West trade issues to overshadow discussions in Williamsburg.

Mr. Thatcher to Attend

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Tuesday that she would attend the Williamsburg summit May 28 and 29.

The Associated Press reported from London that there had been speculation that she would cancel the trip because of the campaign for British elections on June 9.

Mr. Thatcher will miss the final session of the summit May 30, however, a statement said.

Pope's Polish Itinerary Announced by Vatican

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican released a schedule Tuesday confirming that Pope John Paul II will go to Poland next month. Authorities sources also disclosed that the Vatican had told the Polish government the pope's meetings could not be restricted during the trip.

The sources said the pope might meet with the leader of the Solidarity union movement, Lech Wałęsa, possibly on the last day, which the pope has set aside for private purposes. They said such a meeting could take place in Krakow if the government did not restrict Mr. Wałęsa's movements.

The sources said that during the negotiations for the visit, which is scheduled for June 16-23, a condition set before the Polish government was that it could not restrict the pope from meeting privately with anyone he wanted.

"It was understood from the beginning that the government or anyone else should not be able to dictate who the pope can or cannot see," a source said.

"Having a certain amount of time set aside for his private and personal wishes was a basic condition of the pope's visit," another source said.

Besides the addition of a day of private time in Krakow at the end of the trip, the official program released at the Vatican and in Warsaw on Tuesday differed only slightly from the itinerary given by the Polish church March 23.

It was released hours after the pope gave his final approval during a meeting with the primate of Poland, Cardinal Józef Glemp.

There had been some fears that

recent civil disturbances and church-state tensions in Poland might have forced it to be postponed or called off.

All three sources did not exclude the possibility of a meeting between the pope and Mr. Wałęsa if Polish authorities allowed the leader of the banned union to leave his home city of Gdańsk, which the pope will not be visiting.

One of the sources, however, said he felt the government might restrict Mr. Wałęsa's movements during the pope's visit.

When Cardinal Glemp and other members of the episcopate arrived in Rome on Monday, they said they did not know if the pope would meet Mr. Wałęsa. The pope first met with Mr. Wałęsa at the Vatican in January 1981.

The pope's program includes eight major stops. He is to arrive in Warsaw on the afternoon of Thursday, June 16, and spend all of June 17 in the capital area.

On June 18, he will travel to Niepolokanow, a village west of Warsaw, to visit the monastery where St. Maximilian Kolbe lived. Father Kolbe died in place of another man in the Auschwitz extermination camp.

On June 19, the pope will go to Częstochowa, the nation's most sacred site — the Marian shrine of the Queen of Poland. For four days he will be based at the Jasna Góra shrine in Częstochowa, from which he will travel to Poznań, Katowice, Wrześni and St. Anna's Mountain.

He will spend the last two days of the visit in the Krakow area, and visit Nowa Huta, an industrial city that has been a site of recent anti-government disturbances.

On June 23, the pope will go to



United Press International
PHILADELPHIA VOTE — W. Wilson Goode, the former policeman who is running against former Mayor Frank Rizzo in Philadelphia's Democratic primary for mayor, after casting his ballot Tuesday. Mr. Goode, who was the leader in pre-election polls, is seeking to become the city's first black mayor.

Gemayel Calls on Shultz To Seek Pullout by Syria

(Continued from Page 1)
withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

• A cabinet working group has been set up to open withdrawal talks with the Syrians, but a formal Lebanese request for a Syrian pullout will be made only at the climax of negotiations. Mr. Gemayel has no reason to believe his negotiating team will not be welcome in Damascus for talks "in the near future." Separate negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization about the withdrawal of their 10,000 guerrillas in the Bekaa Valley and northern Lebanon will begin shortly before he was to take office.

• Except for Libya, South Yemen and Syria, all the Arab countries have either publicly or privately conveyed their support for Lebanon's withdrawal accord with Israel.

Mr. Gemayel said that, at this stage, he did not know exactly what the Syrians would demand from Lebanon in return for a withdrawal of their troops. But he suggested the Syrian negotiating posture would depend on how strong

weak Damascus perceived Lebanon's own position to be.

"Because of that, I am asking for real backing from the United States — I need that," said Mr. Gemayel, who assumed the presidency in September after his younger brother, President-elect Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated shortly before he was to take office.

"We were able to deliver our signature; now the United States should be able to deliver the confirmation. We are not able, as an occupied country, to deal alone with the Israelis, with the Syrians and with the Iranians in the Bekaa Valley and the PLO."

The Lebanese president added that another way to gain a Syrian withdrawal could be through a Soviet-American dialogue on the Middle East. Mr. Gemayel was asked to feel strongly about the Soviet role because, according to Lebanese intelligence sources, "many" Soviet advisers are serving with Syrian troops based in the Bekaa Valley.

Asked what the Lebanese might offer the Syrians to encourage them to withdraw, Mr. Gemayel said flatly: "We will offer them the best way to withdraw from Lebanon. We have lots of outstanding issues with the Syrians to solve. It will not be easy."

Choosing his words very carefully when he discussed the Syrians, Mr. Gemayel added that his government was prepared for "close relations" with Syria as well as "permanent consultations" on foreign policy, economic and security matters.

However, he emphasized that Beirut would not allow Damascus to dictate to it and would also request "some things" from the Syrians as well.

"We are ready for negotiations on the basis of equality," he said, "not on the basis of Syrian destabilization of Lebanon or the area."

The Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal accord includes provisions for negotiations between Lebanon and Israel on the normalization of relations. These would begin six months after the withdrawal of Israeli troops. Mr. Gemayel said he did not want to comment as to what those negotiations might produce, but he made clear there would be no peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel: outside the framework laid down at the Arab summit last year in Fez, Morocco.

■ New Shultz Effort Unlikely

A senior State Department official said Monday that Mr. Shultz was inclined to stay away from the Middle East for the present and let the Arabs take the lead in negotiating troop withdrawals from Lebanon. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Informed of Mr. Gemayel's request that Mr. Shultz return to the region as soon as possible to help negotiate the withdrawal of Syrian troops, the official said Philip C. Habib, the special Middle East envoy, had been empowered by Mr. Shultz to visit Damascus and talk to Syrian leaders.

But Mr. Shultz himself is said to believe it will take the Syrians time to change their position and agree to a withdrawal, and he does not think a personal visit would be productive at this time.

One senior official said a trip by Mr. Shultz to the Middle East was not likely before July.

The State Department said Mr. Habib would return to the Middle East this week to seek Syrian withdrawal, United Press International reported.

The PLO, in a communiqué issued from Damascus, again condemned Lebanon's decision to sign the agreement.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Austrian Asked to Form Cabinet

VIENNA (AP) — President Rudolf Kirchschläger asked Fred Sinowitz on Tuesday to form the next government, which is to be sworn in May 31.

Mr. Kirchschläger said after a brief private meeting with Mr. Sinowitz that the Socialist, a member of the strongest parliamentary party, was the natural choice to serve as chancellor. The Socialists picked Mr. Sinowitz to succeed Chancellor Bruno Kreisky last month. The party, which lost an 11-year absolute majority in the April 24 general elections, is in the final stages of coalition negotiations with the small, center-right Freedom Party.

Meanwhile, a Freedom Party member, Friedrich Peter, a former member of a Nazi SS infantry unit, bowed to growing protest and withdrew his candidacy for a prestigious parliamentary post, the third president of the National Council.

Weinberger's Son Quits Agency

WASHINGTON (AP) — Caspar W. Weinberger Jr. has resigned his \$52,000-a-year post at the U.S. Information Agency, saying that a congressional dispute overhanging relatives of Reagan administration officials made it impossible for him to do his job. Mr. Weinberger, the son of the secretary of defense, was a special projects officer in the USIA television and film services division.

In addition, the agency's deputy director, Gilbert A. Robinson — whose recommendation of a pay raise for the younger Mr. Weinberger put him at odds with the USIA director, Charles Z. Wick — quit to accept a job as the secretary of state's special adviser for public diplomacy. His \$58,000 salary will remain the same.

Sen. Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, complained last month that relatives of Reagan administration officials were getting jobs traditionally given to career employees. Among the relatives he cited were Mr. Weinberger, Monica Clark, daughter of the president's national security adviser, and Barbara Haig, daughter of the former secretary of state.

U.S. House Panel Approves MX

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee, heading a request from President Ronald Reagan, voted 30-26 Tuesday to permit the Pentagon to go ahead with the development and testing of the MX missile.

Mr. Reagan, who said that the MX deployment is necessary to arm negotiations, lobbied the committee until the last minute, said Representative William V. Alexander Jr., Democrat of Arkansas. He added, "That was the difference."

The vote sends the issue to the full House, scheduled to debate and vote next Monday on whether to permit the Pentagon to spend money that was appropriated, but frozen, last December.

Dealer Suspected of Hitler Forgery

HAMBURG (UPI) — A handwriting expert says that Konrad Kujan, a collector of Nazi relics, probably forged the Hitler diaries, Stern magazine reported Tuesday.

The latest issue of the magazine, which paid more than 9 million Deutsche marks (\$3.7 million) for the fakes, says that Lothar Michel, a handwriting expert from the University of Mainz, had examined the diaries and Mr. Kujan's writing. Stern said that despite some differences, Mr. Michel concluded that "there are signs the two handwritings originate from the same author." Mr. Kujan, 44, who is in custody in Hamburg, said Saturday that he had not forged the diaries.

Also on Tuesday, the newspaper Bild said that the Stern reporter, Gerd Heidemann, had met secretly with East German sources on the Berlin autobahn and exchanged money for fake Hitler diaries.

New Unit Reported in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The Soviet Union may have sent a new force of up to 6,000 troops to Afghanistan, Western diplomats reported Tuesday.

The diplomats said the troops had arrived, probably during the last few weeks, in the provincial capital of Herat. Herat is 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the border with Iran and has been the scene of recent heavy fighting with Moslem rebels.

It was not clear, however, if the soldiers were reinforcements for the estimated 105,000 Soviet troops already in Afghanistan. The diplomats said Soviet troops were usually replaced by fresh units during April and May. But they said recent intelligence reports indicated that more Soviet troops were arriving than were leaving as part of the rotation system.

Gulf Envoy May Have Peace Plan

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Foreign ministers from two Gulf states met President Ali Khamenei of Iran Monday on the second day of a mission concerning the huge oil slick in the Gulf. The mission is also said to include a plan to end the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Information sources in Kuwait said Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates would seek Iran and their Iraqi reaction to an Arab peace plan calling for a withdrawal of forces to the pre-war border, formation of a reconstruction fund and an exchange of prisoners.

The meeting coincided with the arrival in Tehran of Prime Minister Mohammed Abd al-Hamid of Algeria. Algeria helped to arrange a border settlement between Iran and Iraq in 1975.

Bolivian Detained in Argentina

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — A former Bolivian interior minister, Luis Arce Gómez, has been detained here at the request of the United States and will face possible extradition on charges of drug-trafficking, an Argentine court official said.

Mr. Arce Gómez, a former army colonel and interior minister in 1980-81, has lived in exile here since Bolivia's armed forces handed over power in October to the civilian government of President Hernán Siles Zuazo. Mr. Arce Gómez has been accused in Bolivia of involvement in cocaine trafficking as well as widespread political repression while interior minister.

The Argentine official, Estela María Pan, assistant to a federal judge, José Díaz, said the judge ordered Mr. Arce Gómez's arrest after a request from the U.S. government for his provisional detention in view of possible extradition for drug-trafficking. The United States has 45 days to provide evidence to support the charges against Mr. Arce Gómez, who was detained Monday.

For the Record

WARSAW (AP) — The Communist Party Central Committee will announce May 31 for the first time in nearly eight months the Politburo.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate unanimously confirmed William D. Ruckelshaus on Tuesday to serve for the second time as head of the Environmental Protection Agency. He is expected to be sworn into office Wednesday.

Israel and Lebanon Sign Pact Leading to Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanese and Israeli objectives, reading, "They are crossing the threshold of a more satisfactory and sensible relationship."

■ Syria Closes Some Roads
Syria condemned the Lebanese signing of the accord with Israel as an "act of submission" Tuesday and closed some roads linking the two countries, news agencies reported from Beirut.

The PLO, in a communiqué issued from Damascus, again condemned Lebanon's decision to sign the agreement.

MX Bargain Is a Snare

Congress is buying a dangerous deal if it unblocks funds for the MX missile in return for President Ronald Reagan's vague promises about new arms control and weapons policies.

Mr. Reagan and the Air Force are very clear about their end of the bargain: They want the MX to match the counter-silo capability of the biggest Soviet missiles. Testing and production of the 10-warhead U.S. missile would soon begin, looking toward its deployment in existing silos starting in 1985. But the administration is disarmingly unclear about when the congressional objective of strategic stability would be achieved — if at all.

Mr. Reagan would take a decade to develop a new mobile Midgetman missile, and only to supplement rather than replace the MX. As for the proposed new arms control proposals, they are already hedged with qualifications. Even if eventually plausible, they would require three to five years of negotiation.

As now envisioned, the MX would be a doubly dangerous weapon. By threatening the Soviet Union's land-based missiles from vulnerable silos, it would practically invite pre-emptive attack in a crisis. And by concentrating so many warheads on each launcher, it would be a lucrative target for a Soviet first strike.

One already audible Pentagon answer for this new instability is to shift to a "launch-under-attack" strategy. But that would greatly increase the danger of accidental war. The shorter the time for human or mechanical verifications of an attack, the greater the risk of a mindless response. False alarms have occurred. The idea that the nation would commit itself to a defense that deprives it of time to take the measure of any alarm is grotesque.

The MX remains a weapon in search of a function. It is not a worthy instrument of compromise, either in our own politics or in negotiations with Moscow. Congress should finally muster the courage to say no.

Ironically, the MX has found a new life in a report that ably recognized its dangers and inadequacies. That report, from a commission headed by General Brent Scowcroft, highlighted the instabilities of multi-warhead weapons.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Negotiation Works

The governments of Lebanon and Israel have now approved the withdrawal agreement, which, as the release of the text makes clear, is much more than a withdrawal agreement. It ends the formal state of war between the two states and bids to start their relations toward something approaching a normal definition of peace. The terms give Israel rights that a stronger negotiating partner would not have stomach. But Lebanese authorities saw in those terms the only available way to start their country's return to national integrity. They made, we think, a mature choice.

Syria rants that it will do "all in its power" to block the agreement. Think of it: Syria opposes an agreement that a second country, a friendly one at that, has made with a third country — even though the agreement would move Israeli troops out of Lebanon and thereby remove the imminent threat those troops now pose to Damascus. Very soon the Lebanese can be expected to ask Syrian troops also to withdraw; it takes Syrian withdrawal to put the new agreement into motion. A Syrian refusal would transform Syria's troops from formally invited "peacekeepers" — their status since the mid-1970s — to unwanted and unauthorized occupiers.

Not without reason, the Syrians fear that just as Israel took Egypt out of the battle at Camp David, so now it has taken out Leba-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Ruckelshaus' Job

If [William] Ruckelshaus can convince the country that he [and the Environmental Protection Agency] once again share the national commitment to clean air and clean water, it may be possible to end the dogfighting, break the stalemate over the Clean Air Act and give us, in that area and others, what most Americans really want: effective environmental protection without being strangled by regulation.

— The Milwaukee Journal.

The Freeze Vote

The temptation is to say that House passage of a modified nuclear freeze resolution was simply irrelevant.

It became clear during the House debate that the original resolution could be interpreted to mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean. Among its supporters there was disagreement over what the resolution implied about arms reductions, upgrading of existing weapons, and whether the freeze should apply

to delivery systems as well as the weapons themselves.

When the amended resolution passed, both sides claimed victory, suggesting that the resolution still could be interpreted to mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean.

Consider also that the resolution is unlikely to pass the Senate and that President Reagan will ignore it.

But the grass-roots movement that brought the issue to the House floor still matters. It is a movement large and diverse enough to command the attention of politicians at almost every point on the hawk-to-dove spectrum. It is based on a couple of simple concepts that have been lost over the years.

• The arms race must stop before it can be reversed.

• The arms race won't stop as long as either side insists on being allowed to "catch up," for neither side will accept the other's definition of equivalence.

— The Observer, Charlotte, North Carolina.

FROM OUR MAY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: U.S. Market Improves

LONDON — An old saying on the Stock Exchange is: "after three days' rise a slip." Although this has happened, it is not considered to mean very much, or to be the cause of any fresh discouragement, for since the last settlement the tone on the Stock Exchange has improved, notwithstanding the wretched weather, which is beginning to affect the harvest prospects. The cheery feeling with which last week terminated, and which was in evidence at the beginning of this week, was accompanied by an increase in activity. It is recognized that the distrust in the United States is fast disappearing and that as soon as confidence is fully restored, the demand for gold will again increase.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

Summit Will Offer a Real Opportunity

By James D. Robinson

WASHINGTON — International summits are dismissed by some as frivolous media events. I do not see it that way. The May 28-30 gathering of leaders of seven major industrial nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, offers an excellent opportunity to tackle major problems facing the Western economic system. Foremost among them is re-establishing

the link between trade and monetary policies that was recognized at Bretton Woods by the founders of our economic system.

Dark storm clouds, however, already are gathering over the summit. This threatens to have a negative effect not only on companies doing

business internationally but also on those concerned with jobs in the United States. The same is true for all countries around the world.

Let's face it: the embryonic economic recovery is still in an extremely delicate stage of gestation. It could be choked off entirely if the leaders



Mexico Is Failing to Communicate

By David R. Ayon

LOS ANGELES — U.S.-Mexican relations have been strained by a worsening foreign-policy conflict in Central America. Both sides are to blame for this — the United States for disregarding Mexico's legitimate security interests, Mexico for failing to make its concerns better known — even to its own people.

Mexico has been unfairly accused of a lack of realism and of neglecting the security threat developing on its southern border and the danger of Nicaragua's possible alignment with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, Mexico is deeply concerned about the tensions along its border with Guatemala, a country with which it has maintained scrupulously correct relations. Furthermore, Mexico has made many friendly attempts over the last 3½ years to keep Nicaragua from playing the Soviet card. Mexico now is involved in what is at least its third major diplomatic effort in two years to prevent the outbreak of a regional war in Central America.

Finally, Mexico has recently expanded and modernized its army and air force and has demonstrated its capacity to protect vital resources in the border state of Chiapas and to keep Guatemalan rebels out of the region.

But Mexican security concerns and policy are very different from those of the United States. Mexico has four clear objectives in Central America — stopping U.S. pressure and attacks on Nicaragua, blocking renewed military assistance to Guatemala, preventing a regional war and preventing direct U.S. military intervention.

NICARAGUA — As Mexico sees it, the United States is pressuring Nicaragua to choose sides finally and openly in a renewed Cold War. It is no surprise to Mexico that the United States is pressuring other countries of the region to line up on its side. Although it genuinely wants to keep Nicaragua from joining the Soviet camp, Mexico will not be a party to coercion of a friendly regime. Aloofness and objections to U.S. Cold War initiatives have been a cornerstone of Mexican foreign policy for 35 years. Mexico has made it clear that it would not compromise on the issue of U.S. intervention in Latin America in order to participate in a campaign to contain communism. Mexico would most like to see a truly nonaligned Mexico, where foreign policy is largely carried out in semi-secrecy.

In the United States, by contrast, the making of foreign policy is a highly politicized and increasingly partisan process. The Mexicans do not seem to have realized that they must turn to Congress, the opposition party and the U.S. media if they find the administration unsympathetic to Mexican interests and concerns.

GUATEMALA — The Reagan administration wants to renew officially arms to Guatemala. Mexico can be counted on to oppose that even more strongly than it has opposed U.S. military aid to El Salvador. Mexico's southern border is not militarized, but the situation there is extremely tense. The Guatemalan military is surely the most unpredictable and destructive force in the area, and the stronger it becomes, the less secure Mexico feels. Despite its size, Mexico cannot afford to militarize a line traced 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) of remote jungles and mountains.

REGIONAL WAR — Mexico can live with, even welcome, revolutions, but it has no stomach and little capacity for war. If war were to break out, Mexican influence

in the region would practically evaporate and the Mexican government would be presented with an unprecedented international crisis. If Guatemala were to enter a Central American war, Mexico might find itself pulled into it. It is inconceivable that Mexico could stand by passively while Guatemala intervened in El Salvador or joined in a war against Nicaragua. Under such circumstances, the Mexican government undoubtedly would break relations with Guatemala and cut off shipments. Mexico would be forced to take appropriate military measures to protect its oil tanks and other commercial connections to Nicaragua. Even those minimal steps could possibly lead to a confrontation with Guatemala, the United States or both.

U.S. INTERVENTION — To Mexicans, direct U.S. military intervention is the ghastliest prospect of all. Although Mexico cannot afford to be complacent, U.S. intervention in El Salvador would probably bring it in new and more dangerous attacks on Nicaragua and major arms aid for Guatemala, and lead to a regionalization of the conflict.

In short, U.S. intervention would mark a complete failure of Mexican policy in Central America. For that reason, especially, Mexico has demanded a negotiated settlement to the Salvadorean civil war.

Although Mexico's national-security objectives can be understood by any careful observer of its behavior in the Central American crisis, Mexico has made little effort to dispel its image as a romantic and pseudo-revolutionary factor in the region.

President Miguel de la Madrid is the first Mexican leader who has publicly justified his Central American policy in terms of Mexican security and national interests. Those concepts are standard to statecraft everywhere, but they are novel to public political discourse in Mexico, where foreign policy is largely carried out in semi-secrecy.

In the United States, by contrast, the making of foreign policy is a highly politicized and increasingly partisan process. The Mexicans do not seem to have realized that they must turn to Congress, the opposition party and the U.S. media if they find the administration unsympathetic to Mexican interests and concerns.

The Reagan administration will commit a colossal error if it chooses to back repressive governments in tiny Central American countries at the expense of advancing and perhaps even destabilizing its third largest trading partner and its biggest supplier of imported oil. But the Mexican leadership will share responsibility for such a tragedy if it fails to communicate adequately its concerns and motives to both the U.S. and Mexican publics and to the rest of the world.

The author is a visiting research fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California, San Diego. He contributed this commentary to the Los Angeles Times.

Are Crime, Unemployment Linked?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The recent announcement that crime declined in 1982 while unemployment rose constitutes one of those massive, unexpected assaults on conventional wisdom that prompts a reconsideration of how society functions.

The direct connection between unemployment and crime seems so plausible that few of us give it much thought. Yet, on reflection, reality turns intuition on its head.

To believe that the unemployment rate drives the crime rate, you have to accept the idea that crime and work are essentially similar activities. Without work, people become potential criminals. They have to have some way of supporting themselves, so they turn to crime.

This logic ignores the reality that, over the past half century society has created a huge support system designed to assure that unemployment does not lead instantly to destitution.

The prevailing wisdom obscures the nature of both unemployment and crime. It insults most of the unemployed by assuming they could slip easily into crime, and might be justified, because society has failed to provide them a job. Likewise, it subtly condones and simplifies the sources of rising criminality.

None of this denies a link between crime and unemployment. However, at best, the connection is weak, obscure and complicated.

In contrast to the 1930s, the suffering associated with today's unemployment is more psychological than physical. If you visit Flint, Michigan, where unemployment is about 20 percent, you do not find the Depression's soup lines or shanty towns.

An autoworker jobless since late 1978 says he and his family are coping. They have welfare, food stamps and a garden. But what enables him is the inability to find work and the irritations and humiliations of the welfare system.

To think that such people resort to

crime to restore lost self-respect and income stretches the imagination. Unemployment has risen most sharply among older workers, while crime is heaviest among the young. And, even though reported crime in Flint decreased 4.8 percent in 1982, slightly more than the national decline of 4 percent.

Changing population patterns are the standard explanation of the slip. The concentration of crime among people under 21 is huge. In 1981, this group accounted for the overwhelming proportion of arrests in the serious crimes in the FBI's crime index.

Now the Baby Boom is passing into its mid-20s, and most criminalists believe this will reduce crime.

But the modest size of the drop so far and the fact that crime continued rising in the late 1970s — when the number of youth had stabilized — raises doubts about the close connection between population patterns and crime rates.

During the 1960s and 1970s, only a portion of the rise in crime was accounted for by the expansion of the teen-age population; about 15 percent, according to James Q. Wilson of Harvard. Not only did the crime-prone group increase, but members were being arrested more often and, presumably, committing more crimes. Why?

Unemployment does not explain much. Although scarce jobs may drive some to crime, many youths become serious criminals before most people hold regular employment. Crime rose in the 1960s when joblessness fell. In the 1970s, unemployment and crime patterns sometimes moved together (1974-75) and sometimes against each other (1977-79). And the basic crime trend was up.

Possibly the police, courts and

prisons were overwhelmed by the Baby Boom.

Albert Reiss Jr. of Yale argues that other changes in life styles also encouraged crimes: The rise in the number of working wives meant more homes were unoccupied and vulnerable during the day.

Mr. Wilson thinks the basic causes lie deeper. The morality of the mid-20th century exults individual choice and disdains the Victorian self-restraint that imposed controls over crime.

A dilemma results: "The factors that most directly influence crime — family structure, moral development, the level of personal freedom — are the very things we cannot easily change or, for persuasive reasons, do not wish to change," Mr. Wilson wrote recently in Public Interest. Police work and the court system are less effective, but they become "more important as informal social control becomes less important," he wrote.

National Journal.

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J. K. V. L.

French Immersion' Brightens Canadian Bilingual Education Picture

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Every school-day morning Sarah Wright, who is 9, and her brother, David, 7, leave their English-speaking home here to go to a public school where they spend the next six hours learning, thinking and talking in French.

They are among more than 100,000 English-speaking Canadian children involved in French immersion programs, the most successful of the many initiatives taken to foster bilingualism in this country, where French and English have been legally equal official languages since 1969.

In fact, English dominates everywhere but in Quebec. A census analysis issued two weeks ago shows that despite 14 years of federal commitment to advance French, the number of bilingual people has grown by just 800,000 in the last decade. According to another recent study, the number of people using French in homes outside Quebec actually fell by 5 percent between 1971 and 1981.

Of the 24 million Canadians, only 3.7 million claim knowledge of both French and English. Of this group, 2.2 million are people whose mother tongue is French, while only slightly more than a million from English-speaking backgrounds speak French. According to the

1982 census, English was the home language of 16,425,905 people, while French was the main language of 5,923,020.

Quebec's minister of cultural minorities, Gerald Godin, pointed to the census figures as proof that federal programs to advance the use of French are failures.

In Ottawa, Canada's commissioner of official languages, Max F. Yalden, who is charged with monitoring policies intended to encourage bilingualism, noted in his last annual report that because language reform was a minority problem, support for it among the majority was often tepid.

In the Canadian context, "official language minorities" means French speakers outside of Quebec and English speakers in Quebec. Mr. Yalden's report was, like the census and all other public documents, issued in both English and French.

Such publication is just one of the costly steps taken to stimulate bilingualism.

There are laws requiring goods sold in Canada to be labeled in both languages, and these are so assiduously obeyed that bottles of soda water are marked "Club Soda Club," with the adjective on both sides of the noun to accommodate both languages. Similarly, tags showing the size of clothing bear the mark "M-M," with one "M" standing for "medium" and the other

for "moyen." There are television and radio programs in both languages in all parts of the country. Airlines and airports are bilingual, as are road markers on all national highways.

While the effect of all this has been modest, the total immersion program, now 15 years old, is being praised as a tremendous success by parents, educators and supporters of bilingualism. Unlike bilingual programs in the United States, the immersion program here involves children from the majority group studying almost exclusively in the language of the minority. Nationwide, only 2.3 percent of Canadians who could be involved in such programs actually are, with most of the others studying French or Spanish in other foreign languages as a school subject. Those in the total immersion program also study English composition and literature in the higher grades.

Some critics argue that it is a snobbish program designed for the children of upwardly mobile parents to enable them to better compete for jobs with increasingly alienated French speakers. Some conservative school boards have rejected immersion programs as subversive. Some linguistic purists have attacked them for supposedly promoting "Frenghish."

But Sarah and David Wright side with the majority and think French immersion is fine.

"I can speak French much better than my parents," said Sarah in fluent French. "And I can speak French much better than my parents and better than my sister," said David, also in French. Sarah scowled the scowl of older sisters in every language.

Ever since kindergarten the children have attended schools where French is the language of instruction, and they will continue to do so through high school.

"We never speak French at home or on the street," Sarah said, "and we hardly ever speak English in school."

The immersion programs were started by a parents group in Montreal and have spread from coast to coast. The programs are voluntary, and in Sarah and David's upper-middle-class neighborhood the parents have a choice of enrolling their children in a regular English program or in French immersion.

Enrollment in French immersion is running two and three times ahead of that for the English program.

However, H.H. Stern, a specialist in language education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, has found that even with fluency in French, the children still lack social contact with French Canadians and the program has not narrowed the gap between the "two solitudes."



Principal Stephen Howland was wounded in the face in an incident at a Long Island junior high school on Monday.

Dismissed U.S. Teacher Kills Self After Shooting Student, Principal

The Associated Press

BRENTWOOD, New York — A mentally ill man who had been fired as a substitute teacher shot a student and a school principal, held 18 students hostage in a classroom before killing himself.

The man, Robert O. Wickes, had also been watched by the Secret Service for making threats against members of the Reagan administration, his lawyer said. Police said he had attempted suicide six months ago.

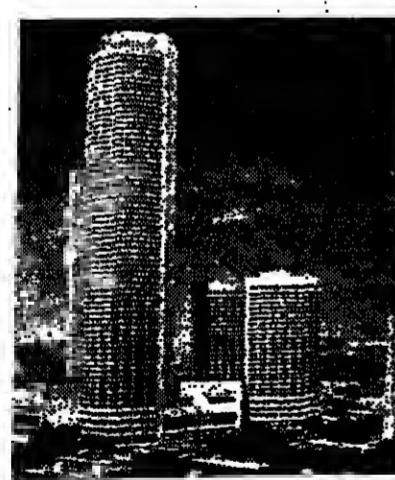
Mr. Wickes, 24, arrived at East

Junior High in the Long Island community wearing army fatigues and carrying a .22-caliber rifle on Monday. He held a group of students for nine hours in a social-studies classroom.

Louis Burgo, a 15-year-old student shot in the stomach, was in critical condition. The principal, Stephen Howland, who was shot in the face, was treated for a minor wound and released.

Eventually, Mr. Wickes, who vowed he was making his "last stand," carried out a suicide threat, shooting himself in the head.

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Singapore

IHT 5-18-83

Mayor Loses Court Ruling In Chicago

By William C. Rempele

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A circuit court judge has dealt a blow to Mayor Harold Washington, a reform Democrat, in his fight against old guard Democratic aldermen, ruling that they acted properly two weeks ago during their disputed reorganization of the City Council.

Judge James C. Murray, himself a Democratic alderman for eight years during the administration of Mayor Richard J. Daley, ruled Monday that Mayor Washington illegally vetoed the controversial council reorganization plan that threatened to strip the city's first black chief executive of much of his power.

However, the judge also conceded that his opinion, based on state and local laws and parliamentary procedure, "does not decide anything of real substance" because the political impasse that has paralyzed city government since Mr. Washington took office April 29 is unaffected by the court's ruling.

Judge Murray urged both sides to "sit down together as responsible newly elected officials" to work out their differences and to "assist Mayor Washington in effecting the goals he has so eloquently expressed, and to make our great city a place where the strong are just and the weak secure."

His opinion was issued a few hours after negotiations broke down between City Council forces loyal to Mayor Washington and those supporting the Democratic leader, Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak. Talks were scheduled to resume again Tuesday.

Outside the courtroom immediately after the ruling, an ally of Mr. Vrdolyak, Edward Burke — reading from a prepared statement — praised the decision and said it "affirms the separation of powers, majority rule and fair play." Adding that Mr. Vrdolyak's 29-member bloc on the 50-member City Council wanted to avoid a protracted dispute, Mr. Burke said his colleagues "stand ready to support Mayor Washington and his programs."

Blindness in Bangladesh

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — At least 17,000 children go blind in Bangladesh every year because they do not get enough vitamin A, according to the Bangladeshi health minister. "The situation demands immediate care before it goes out of control," said the minister, Shamsul Huq.

Soviet Agrees to Discuss New U.S. Grain Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

W

ASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Tuesday that the Soviet Union had accepted a U.S. offer to negotiate a new long-term grain sales agreement.

T

President Reagan has continued to reaffirm our intention to be a reliable supplier" of grain to the Russians, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said.

T

he Soviet willingness to negotiate a new long-term agreement "is a strong indication that his message is being heard," said Mr. Block, who made the announcement jointly with the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock. "We're getting the pieces put back together again," Secretary Block added.

T

Mr. Reagan offered on April 22 to work toward such an agreement, ending a 16-month ban on negotiations triggered by foreign policy disagreements with the Soviet Union, particularly over its intervention in Poland.

T

Mr. Reagan said then that the offer was "consistent with United States agricultural policy," but administration officials said the Polish situation had not changed appreciably.

T

The move came partly as a result of pressure from farm interests for Mr. Reagan to do something to build U.S. export markets and to shore up sagging grain prices.

T

Deputy Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng said at a briefing that the Russians had indicated their willingness to negotiate in a telephone call late Monday from Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

T

The old five-year agreement,

which has received two one-year extensions, will expire Sept. 30. It was negotiated in 1975 in an effort

to stabilize the erratic buying runs in U.S. grainaries. The pact went into effect on Oct. 1, 1976.

T

The current agreement requires the Soviet Union to buy a minimum of six million metric tons of corn and wheat annually and allows it to buy as much as eight million tons without seeking additional permission.

T

If more is wanted, the United States must be consulted. In the current year, for example, the Russians were told they could buy up to 23 million tons. Only about 6.2 million have been ordered so far, however.

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Mr. Lyng said the United States had no target amounts in mind for figures to be incorporated in a new agreement, but added, "We have said before that we would appreciate an opportunity to have those figures increased.... We have grain to sell."

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Consultations between U.S. and Soviet representatives had been tentatively scheduled in London next month to discuss the remaining months of the current agreement.

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'Commander Zero' Returns to Arms

Ex-Sandinist Joined U.S.-Backed Group Rather Than Lose Initiative

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

Nearly four years after he commanded the Costa Rican-based "southern front" of the Sandinist revolution against Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan guerrilla hero Eden Pastora is back at war in these rugged border hills — this time coordinating his strategy with some of his former enemies.

The man once known as "Commander Zero," one of the best-known Sandinist revolutionary figures, has come full circle, from a position in the Nicaraguan government, to disillusionment with its increasing alliance with Cuba, to exile and finally to where he began.

Early this month, 500 to 700 guerrillas led by Mr. Pastora opened a new southern front along the border, this time against the Sandinists.

Their attacks, though largely limited to harassment and minor ambushes, have resulted in new tension between Nicaragua and a Costa Rican government that no longer wants to be involved in Nicaraguan conflicts. The attacks have also threatened to widen U.S. involvement in efforts to oust the Sandinist government.

Mr. Pastora's decision to take up arms again followed a recent agreement by his exile organization, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance — known in Spanish as ARDE — to coordinate activities and strategy with a larger force of CIA-backed rebels operating in northern Nicaragua.

According to sources close to ARDE who oppose the cooperation with the Honduras-based, 7,000-man Nicaraguan Democratic

Force, or FDN, Mr. Pastora has also begun receiving U.S. assistance through FDN supplies.

Mr. Pastora had long resisted ties with the FDN on the grounds that anti-U.S. sentiment in Nicaragua, and the fact that the FDN includes many former members of the Somoza National Guard, would undermine his credibility as a revolutionary leader and his efforts to spark domestic unrest against the Sandinists.

But ARDE's co-director, Alfonso Robelo, said the group had to become more pragmatic after acknowledging the failure of its year-long attempt to obtain international support for pressure against the Sandinists and a peaceful resolution of the Nicaraguan conflict.

"It became a question of our losing credibility" inside Nicaragua as FDN attacks escalated, Mr. Robelo said in an interview this month in Washington, where he met with Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders and the FDN's leader, Adolfo Calero. "Especially for Eden, it was a question of machismo," Mr. Robelo said.

U.S. officials in Costa Rica decline to answer questions on possible aid to ARDE. Mr. Pastora has been in southern Nicaragua for several weeks and cannot be reached, ARDE spokesman in San José said.

Nicaraguan exile sources said one reason that Mr. Pastora had been unavailable was the opposition of the Costa Rican government to again becoming a base of military operations against Nicaragua. "We don't like the political situation in Nicaragua, but it's their problem," said Public Securi-

ty Minister Angel Edmundo Solano.

The Costa Rican government believes that involvement in Central America's rapidly expanding wars would further weaken its fragile economy and harm its image as a neutral country.

Although ARDE and other groups have operated freely as political forces with headquarters in the Costa Rican capital, officials there say that President Luis Alberto Mozo has warned Mr. Pastora, Mr. Robelo and others against military activity.

But officials readily acknowledge that Costa Rica, with no army and only a small, poorly equipped Civil Guard, does not have the means to stop Mr. Pastora's operations, particularly along the remote Nicaraguan border.

At the same time, the officials say, most Costa Ricans have come to dislike the Sandinist government as it has moved leftward, and they have considered Mr. Pastora to be Nicaragua's greatest hero. Many Costa Ricans, the officials said, aid Mr. Pastora "behind the government's back."

With the support for Mr. Pastora, the difficulty of policing Costa Rican territory are readily apparent along the 220-mile (350-kilometer) border. At least half the population of the large farms and small villages in the sparsely populated border provinces of Guanacaste, Alajuela and Heredia are Nicaraguan descent.

Los Chiles, a village of about 4,000, lies two miles south of the border about midway between the Pacific and the Caribbean. Many of its residents are Nicaraguan. The nearest town is the Nicaraguan

village of San Carlos, about five miles away. In between is an area of low vegetation. The only border markings are sporadic stone pillars.

Last month the Costa Rican government sent about 60 members of the Civil Guard to Los Chiles to supplement a 78-man contingent of the rural police force.

Before the guardsmen arrived,



Associated Press
Former Nicaraguan guerrilla leader Eden Pastora.

the rural police maintained fixed positions every few miles along the border. Now those positions have been withdrawn. The rural police stay in the town and the civil guardsmen send foot patrols into the woods. Soldiers said they regularly listened to battles across the border, most recently in the San Juan River town of El Castillo.

The soldiers say they have never apprehended a suspect. Nor has any local resident ever reported suspicions that counterrevolutionaries, or *contras*, have been operating militarily in the region, said the rural police commander, Nestor More Rodriguez. He noted that Mr. Pastora knows northern Costa Rica intimately; it is quite popular in the region and has visited Los Chiles twice this year, most recently in the past month.

During the anti-Somoza struggle, the Costa Rican government turned virtually all of the northern part of the country to the Sandinist guerillas with the full approval of most Costa Ricans. Mr. Pastora led the Sandinist forces across the border into Nicaragua in some of the civil war's most spectacular battles.

When he resigned and left Nicaragua in July 1981, he said he still supported the revolution but opposed what the Sandinist leadership had made of it.

Meanwhile, the United States

House Democrats Say Covert U.S. Activities Have Aided Nicaragua

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Covert U.S. support for guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua has strengthened international support for the Sandinists and failed to stop them from helping to train and arm rebels in El Salvador, according to a report by the Democratic majority of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Reagan administration has

"allowed the spotlight of international opprobrium to shift from

Sandinista attempts to subvert a

neighboring government to a U.S.

attempt to subvert that of Nicaragua," the nine Democrats concluded in the report released Monday.

The report added: "There are certainly a number of ways to interfere in arms, but developing a sizeable military force and deploying it in Nicaragua is one which strains credibility as an operation only to interfere in arms."

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certainly a number of ways to interfere in arms, but developing a sizeable military force and deploying it in Nicaragua is one which strains credibility as an operation only to interfere in arms."

The committee's five Republicans issued a dissent, stating their conclusion that the covert opera-

tion has been successful in deter-

ring arms shipments. Cutting it off,

as the committee's Democratic ma-

jority has voted to do, would hand

a legislatively engineered victory

to the Sandinists, the Republicans said.

"The Sandinista Nicaraguan

government marks the first foot-

hold of Marxism on the mainland

in our Western Hemisphere," they said. "With only a modicum of help from the United States de-

mocracy can flourish in Central

America."

Citing congressional testimony

by Thomas O. Enders, assistant

secretary of state for inter-American

affairs, the committee concluded

that Cuban agents had brought

anti-Sandinist guerrilla factions

together, worked out a unity pact

and set up Salvadoran rebel head-

quarters in Managua. It said Nicara-

guagua and Cuba appear to be con-

tinuing their training of Salvadoran

rebels.

time to be well armed and sup-

plied," the report said. "They have

grown in numbers and have

launched more and longer offen-

sives. All this requires an uninter-

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rebels.

For the first time, representa-

tives of the center met with Laotian

officials in Vientiane on Feb. 1 to

discuss what a defense official

called "specific cases of missing

servicemen, dates and places and

incidents."

"The mere fact of the meeting

was a major step," the official said.

"Until February, we were unable

to meet with the Laotians and dis-

cuss with them the POW-MIA is-

sue." At least 568 U.S. servicemen,

mostly air force and navy person-

nel, are listed as having been lost

over Laos.

U.S., Laos Quietly Try to Improve Diplomatic Relations

By Bernard Weingraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Communist-controlled government of Laos, after years of tense relations, have quietly begun discussions aimed at upgrading their diplomatic missions and creating closer ties.

U.S. officials said Monday that in recent months Laos has sent several significant signals which the State Department and the White House view as opening the way to firmer links between Vientiane and Washington.

These include welcoming and assisting an American group searching for information on U.S. servicemen missing in action since the Indochina war, as well as giving U.S. diplomats access to Laotian officials for the first time in years.

"They want to move forward," said a U.S. official. Another remarked, "They appear more flexible, more sensitive."

S.I. Hayakawa, the former Republican senator from California who was chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before he left Congress last year, is scheduled to visit Laos this month during an Asian trip to "further signal our interest," an official said.

Laos has remained under the dominance of neighboring Vietnam since the collapse of the South Vietnamese government in Saigon in April 1975. At that point, the Laotian monarchy was abolished, the coalition government that sought neutrality collapsed and the Communist Lao People's Democratic Party was established. There are currently about 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers and 36,000 Laotian troops in the country.

Laotian officials say that the decision probably has the blessing of Hanoi, according to an official involved in the talks. Vietnam's isolation because of its occupation of Cambodia, and its heavy reliance on the Soviet Union, were cited by the U.S. officials.

According to several officials, the measures under discussion include an upgrade in ambassadorial status of the diplomatic missions in Washington and Vientiane. Also under discussion is the lifting of the congressional ban on aid to Laos for other than humanitarian purposes. In recent years the United States has provided only

emergency medical assistance and food aid to Laos, following droughts and flooding.

On the question of U.S. service men still missing since the war, the officials said that the Laotians recently have cooperated not only with the National League of Families, a private group in Washington, but also with the Defense Department's Joint Casualty Resolution Center. This is an agency in Hawaii that seeks to assist in the recovery of any missing servicemen who may have survived and the remains of those whose bodies have not been recovered.

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Democrats Say
U.S. Activities
Aided Nicaragua

INSIGHTS

July 1983

Miami, Just a Resort Two Decades Ago, Is Now a Latin Metropolis

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — The seasoned victor, his dark cigar protruding from under a luxuriant white mustache, waved a defeated young challenger from the domino table. "Perra," he snarled to the crowd. "Out with you."

"This is the way it was all across Cuba," said Juan Garcia, approving of the champion's style.

Mr. Garcia, 46, was among several dozen smokers milling around the Cuban domino matches recently at Macao Park in Miami's Little Havana. Behind him stood the headquarters of the Santiago de Cuba Municipality, one of many Miami clubs bearing Cuban names, in front of him stretched La Calle Ocho — Eighth Street until it became Little Havana's main drag. All around reverberated staccato Spanish.

To an extraordinary degree, Miami in two decades has evolved from a middle-sized southern U.S. resort into a metropolis rivaled only by El Paso for its concentration of Hispanic population. Conservatively estimated, more than 60 percent of Miami's 350,000 residents are of Latin

American heritage, as are more than 40 percent of the 1.8 million people in surrounding Dade County.

The Latin Americans, 80 percent Cuban, have changed Miami's character, probably irrevocably. Until recently, most were middle-class refugees with energy and know-how. So they altered the city to fit their ways, rather than the reverse. The melting pot melted.

"There is really no difference between living here and living in Cuba," said Roberto Labiano, 62, a salesman in a downtown men's store. He left Havana 20 years ago, fleeing political and economic conditions created by Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution. Since then, he has fashioned a new life, but not too new.

After two decades, Mr. Labiano speaks only a few words of English. His family converses in Spanish. His friends speak Spanish. His doctor, druggist, grocer and service station attendant speak Spanish. His newspaper is in Spanish and so are his radio and television stations.

"And of every 100 customers who come into

the store, 98 of them will be speaking Spanish," he said, in Spanish.

Miami's Latin personality in recent years has moved far beyond Little Havana, or even the city center where Mr. Labiano works. It has enveloped the glass-and-steel banks along Biscayne Bay, where Spanish has become an indispensable tool for executives on the rise. It has spread as far as Miami's southern suburbs, where condominium residents answering telephone calls from plumbers or deliverymen are as likely to hear Spanish as English.

Latin residents can choose from two major daily newspapers in Spanish — Diario Las Americas and a Spanish version of The Miami Herald — or from two dozen smaller publications. They can listen to six Spanish-language radio stations or a Spanish television station.

"Where else in America can you go from birth to death in Spanish?" asked Mayor Maurice A. Ferre, himself born in Puerto Rico of French ancestry. The Latin Chamber of Commerce estimates that nearly 20,000 businesses in the Miami area are Latin-owned, 33 percent of

the total number, including 80 percent of the service stations. Most of the businesses are Spanish.

Sубtropical weather and geography that puts Miami on the tip of a finger pointing at Latin America have combined with a congenial business and social atmosphere to make the city a natural place to settle for Nicaraguans, Salvadorans and Colombians, as well as Cubans.

Surveys indicate that as many as three-quarters of the area's Cubans came to Miami after first trying to live elsewhere in the United States. "Miami is like a Mecca," said Antonito Jorge, a political economist at Florida International University who has researched the effects of the Latin influx on Miami. "It becomes like a promised land, because it is the nearest thing possible to Cuba."

Politicians and scholars argue about where Latinization is taking Miami. Some predict that it is only a question of generations, and that the children and grandchildren of Miami's Cubans will move toward assimilation the way Irish and Italians did before them in other cities. Others

say the rules are changed. They see Miami leading the way to something new in the United States: a hybrid culture that is neither entirely foreign nor North American as traditionally defined.

This is particularly true as波es of returning to Cuba wane, propelling more Cubans toward the local politics many have ignored as they waited to go home. Although only one of Dade County's eight commissioners is Latin American, for example, both Republican candidates seeking the nomination to run against U.S. Representative Claude D. Pepper last fall were of Cuban origin.

Only 4 percent of Miami was Latin in 1960. The swift change has disturbed many. Emmy Shafer, for example, called the city "Cuba Beach."

The city's black leaders also complain that emphasis on Latin concerns over the last two decades has deflected civic energy from civil rights and the economic needs of the 17 percent of the population that is black. Relations are particularly sour between black street youths and Latin policemen, who make up 40 percent of the Miami force.

Mrs. Shafer led a campaign against the spread of Spanish in 1981 that produced a referendum in which Dade County voters were asked to ban the use of Spanish in activities supported by public funds. Her idea won overwhelmingly.

A county ordinance now bars authorities from using Spanish in county-funded activities. For example, employees must answer the telephone in English and all documents must be published in English, but all the while the Latinization of Miami has only accelerated. Mrs. Shafer complains that English-speaking patients at the county's Jaelson Memorial Hospital are confused because doctors and attendants speak Spanish among themselves.

The mayor explains that his city is becoming increasingly Latin because non-Latin Americans are moving to the suburbs while more Hispanic people are moving in from abroad or from other American cities.

North European Socialists Move Left on East-West Security

By John Vinoeue
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — A major move leftward on basic East-West security issues is taking place in northern Europe.

Interviews with leaders of the region's Socialist parties show that they are softening positions they have held for years and posing questions on nuclear policy that represent potential divisions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

On the most tangible level, the northern Socialist parties, after departing from power in the last two years, are calling on NATO and the United States to abandon the schedule for the alliance's deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in December if U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva fail. In 1979 Social Democratic foreign and defense ministers from West Germany, Norway and Denmark signed the documents that set up NATO's arm-and-negotiate program and the deployment timetable.

This major change is accompanied by trends in the parties' thinking that tend increasingly to place the United States and the Soviet Union on an equal footing as the cause of the world's problems, assess deployment of the Western missiles as a greater risk than going without them, and question nuclear deterrence as a basis for future NATO defense policy.

In acknowledging the movement, many Socialists insist that their attitudes are gaining strength in the traditionally moderate parties of the area, pointing, for example, to strong anti-nuclear-deterrent factions in the Christian Democratic Party of the Netherlands and the

Free Democratic Party of West Germany — both participants in governing coalitions.

"The movement is there for sure," said Karl-Heinz Voigt, a foreign policy spokesman for the West German Social Democratic Party. "It's a departure from classical deterrence politics. These parties are becoming dovish, although they don't use the word. They make a hawkish analysis of the Soviet Union, and talk about cooperating with the Soviets at the same time, because they think this is the only alternative. If you think like some Americans and French Socialists do, erroneously, this gets called appeasement."

Einar Forde, deputy chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, said that his party's leadership was seeking to block further movement left, but that the task involved combating a lack of confidence in U.S. security policy. "I fight against it," he said, "but the Soviet Union has won the propaganda war, and Soviet arguments are now often taken at face value."

The reasons given for the parties' movement depend on who furnishes them. The Socialist leadership says lack of "real" negotiations in Geneva, clumsy U.S. language on limited wars and deep revision at nuclear armament have caused the shift. People outside the parties talk of the Socialists' release from the responsibility of government, their concern about losing votes to parties on their left and battles within the parties in which young leftists have moved moderately away from their previous stance toward harder-line positions.

What appears to be an important factor is that, after leaving power as a result of their

problems in handling the economies of their countries, the northern parties find the East-West security question the most attractive political issue available to them.

In any case, the attitudes of politicians such as Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor and principal European architect of NATO's two-track decision on the nuclear issue, are barely recognizable in positions now held by the northern parties. Although the West German Social Democratic Party has not adopted a definitive line, Mr. Voigt, who argued against a deployment moratorium by the West at a Social Democratic convention last year, when Mr. Schmidt still held office, now says the idea has merit.

South Not in Accord

The northern stance is not accepted by all European Socialists. The French and Italians remain strong advocates of a NATO response to what they regard as the Soviet Union's attempt, through its SS-20 missiles, to institutionalize nuclear domination in Europe, and the Portuguese and Spanish parties seem far closer to the French and Italian position than to that of the north.

Because all the NATO nations except Greece are holding to the basis of the 1979 decision — the deployment countries have conservative leadership or conservative-led coalitions — the northern Socialist group affects alliance policy only indirectly for the time being.

Socialists who recently met in Europe with Kenneth W. Dam, the U.S. deputy secretary of

state, reported that a central theme was whether NATO might soon be confronted with deep differences on basic issues.

The Socialists place responsibility for the rift with Reagan administration policy. Kjeld Olesen, the former Danish foreign minister and the party's deputy chairman, has said that, if the United States does not understand the current strong currents pressing against further nuclear armament in Europe, "the result may be deep political division with NATO."

The best indicators of the northern Socialist parties' attitudes can be seen in the regular meetings on security issues. The northern NATO members, known as the Scandilux group, are Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Although the West German Social Democrats are not official members, they have been active sideline participants to the extent that Egon Bahr, a party official whose disarmament positions continually undermined those of Mr. Schmidt, has been a major influence in developing the themes accepted by the Scandilux faction.

The most recent meeting, in Copenhagen in March, proposed, notably, that there be a freeze on existing arsenals, that no deployment take place as long as negotiations continue in Geneva and that the deadline for deployment be extended. The attitudes clash with the original NATO thinking, which conceived of deployment as a means of counterbalancing a Soviet advantage and a specific deployment date as a way to push Moscow toward negotiations.

Individual parties, in some cases, have gone

further. In Denmark, for example, a position paper by Mr. Olesen, who as foreign minister was present at NATO's 1979 deliberations in Brussels, said that "the objective must be that no Western intermediate-range missiles are deployed." The paper took note of the need for a reduction of Soviet SS-20s, but it made their elimination subordinate to avoiding deployment of U.S. missiles.

Mr. Olesen also said French and British nuclear capability must be counted in the negotiations, a condition rejected by those countries and the United States but demanded by the Scandilux Union.

Enough Weapons

When Mr. Olesen was asked in an interview how his position had changed over the years, he mentioned that there had not been the serious negotiations his party had expected and that there seemed to be enough nuclear weapons. He dealt with the increase in Soviet SS-20s since 1979 by saying, "We find all this missile counting absurd."

Another Danish Social Democrat, Knud Damgaard, head of the Danish parliamentary delegation to the NATO Assembly, described the developing attitude among northern Socialists as one that considers "that there are more risks for Europe in deployment than in going without the missiles."

The Norwegian party, long considered a staunch NATO loyalist, took a similar position at its recent party congress. To addition, it paired the United States and Soviet Union in its



Kenneth W. Dam

statement on international affairs, challenging both to respect all nations' independence.

When the Scandilux group met in March and proposed extending the deadline for deployment, it avoided proposing a new date, or any statement that if no progress were made there would be deployment.

The reasoning advanced by Mr. Olesen for this was opposite from the thinking NATO accepted in 1979 — that the Soviet Union would not reduce its SS-20s unless deployment plans for the U.S. missiles went ahead. Now he holds that, if NATO begins deployment prior to a result in the negotiations, such action would disrupt the possibility of reaching a solution."

Responses of Democratic Candidates Show U.S. Trade Policy Is Potent Issue

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As a militant free-trader, Walter F. Mondale, then a U.S. senator from Minnesota, led a filibuster in 1970 that ultimately killed a labor-supported bill to restrict textile imports from Japan because he considered it protectionist.

Twelve years later, courting labor's support in his race for the Democratic presidential nomination, the former vice president trumpeted a different line as he painted a picture of American "sweeping up around Japanese computers" if the United States did not start "acting tough" on trade matters.

That speech to the United Steelworkers of America convention last fall catapulted trade into the front rank of presidential campaign issues for the first time since 1884, when Grover Cleveland, a Democratic free-trader, narrowly defeated James G. Blaine, a Republican who ran on a platform of high tariffs.

Other Democratic candidates also have sounded protectionist themes, while President Ronald Reagan has continued to speak out for free trade.

Trade facts and figures have become almost a litany on Democratic and Republican hustings. Exports account for five million U.S. jobs and four of five new manufacturing jobs created from 1977 to 1980. Two of five acres plowed by

American farmers produce crops for overseas markets, and total trade in goods has jumped from 8.3 percent of the gross national product in 1970 to 14.9 percent last year.

In statements submitted to The Washington Post, excerpts from which appear below, the six announced Democratic candidates took varied positions on trade policy and ways to reverse last year's record \$31.8-billion merchandise trade deficit. Nor did they agree on labor-supported domestic-content legislation, which would require certain percentages of American-made parts to be in cars and trucks sold in the United States.

The Reagan administration and some Democrats attacked the measure, which passed the

House but never reached the Senate floor, as the worst trade bill since the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Act, which raised tariffs and has been blamed for worsening the Great Depression.

Thus, despite support for domestic-content legislation last year from four of the six announced Democratic candidates, only Mr. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California embraced it fully in their statements to The Post. Senators Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and John Glenn of Ohio, who supported the bill last year, did not mention it in their statements.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado took a more equivocal position last year by telling the United Auto Workers president, Douglas A. Fraser,

that he would support it only if it were the only way to save the U.S. auto industry. Mr. Hart said in his statement to The Post that "protectionist solutions" for one industry's problems "can ricochet and produce worse problems in other industries."

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggested during the winter, for instance, that the Japanese should grant U.S. carmakers two years of restraints on imports instead of just one, to keep the issue from coming up amid next year's election.

"There's no doubt that trade is going to dominate American economic policy over the next decade," said Paul Jensen, a Mondale adviser. "It's a very potent political issue."

The rallying of Democratic candidates to the trade issue has provided a vivid example to the Republicans of its potency in the coming presidential campaign and, moreover, has exerted an influence over administration trade policies.

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Reubin Askew

UNRESTRICTED free trade exists only in textbooks. Even so, we must do all we can to pursue free trade on fairer terms. For only through more open and more evenhanded trade can we hope to have a more prosperous economy.

We must be tougher than ever before with our commercial competitors, seeking lower barriers to trade, vigorously opposing dumping and other unfair trade practices, countering some governmental subsidies to obtain the leverage to end them and strictly enforcing U.S. trade laws.

But we must not indulge in an unnecessary proliferation of import quotas, the "voluntary" restraints, the "Buy American" laws and anti-dumping laws that already pervade the American economy.

The automotive "domestic content" bill is a good example of bad legislation. It could raise new car prices as much as \$1,000, cost three jobs for every one saved, reduce our agricultural and other exports by inviting retaliation overseas and distract us from the necessary task of strengthening our auto industry by addressing its fundamental problems through an entire working relationship among labor, management and government.

While sounding good, reciprocity legislation could prove equally bad. Multilateral reciprocity is needed. But requiring equal access bilaterally on a product-by-product basis could generate new domestic trade barriers and inspire retaliation against U.S. exports.

Many of our trade problems reflect deeper structural problems. Our larger challenge is one of adjustment to a sweeping international transition during economically troubled times. Misguided ventures into protectionism will only postpone that adjustment and hasten our continuing economic decline.

Alan Cranston

WE NEED a balanced and coherent trade and industrial policy, based on these principles:

The president must take the lead in making trade and industrial competitiveness a national priority. The tools to make an industrial policy work are in the executive branch.

The injurious effects of foreign industrial policies must be neutralized. Whether we call this an industrial policy or whether we create a Department of Trade isn't important. What is important is unifying and building upon existing policies.

We must give high priority to lowering interest rates by reducing deficits as the best way to bring the dollar back in line with other currencies and make our products more attractive.

We can stabilize exchange rates in the international marketplace by coordinating our fiscal and monetary policies and providing adequate levels of international lending. This may also require cooperative intervention in exchange markets.

We must promote American exports by providing adequate Ex-Im Bank financing at competitive rates, changing the tax code to encourage export activity and reviewing our antitrust laws to ensure they are not anti-trade.

We must not be shy about restricting blatantly unfair foreign imports that violate the spirit of fair trade and which are dumped, subsidized or threatening to our national security. The GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] permits such actions, and it's time we take them. We must build on our strengths in agricultural and services trade, bring services trade under the GATT and control agricultural export subsidies.

We must restore our historic commitment to education, research and development — the keys to keeping us competitive in the future.

John Glenn

THE ONLY way our economy can grow is through a viable and open world trading system. We depend on trade and must vigorously enforce trade rules. But we must also recognize that protectionist solutions to problems in one industry can ricochet and produce worse problems in other industries.

We must give a new trade policy. It should have three major goals:

• To achieve our full export potential. The United States should be tough about maintaining its export market and in opening

ARTS / LEISURE

'Pierra' Elevated By Photography

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Ennio Guarneri's sparkling photography elevates Marco Ferreri's lackluster sex fable, "The Story of Pierra," with Chirico-esque visions of an Italian town where the sky is clear, the air pure, the seashore inviting and only the three principals are vile.

There is an incestuous father, a political agitator who ends up a physical and mental wreck (Maurizio Mastroianni), his lecherous wife (Flavia Schygulla) who man-hunts on her bicycle, and their daughter (Isabelle Huppert) who has a retarded expression. The family behavior suggests that of lunatic asylum inmates; the plot is without purpose, but the ensemble is intended as a paean to personal liberation.

Robert Bresson, an idol of the French cinema's avant-garde, is opposed to theatricality and prefers nonactors to professionals. For the protagonists of his new film, "L'Argent," he has chosen a youthful architect, Christiane Paley, and extracted from him an effective interpretation of a difficult role, that of a young man who corrupted by a lust for lucre and by unjustified imprisonment, emerges as a manipulative murderer. Another nonprofessional, Caroline Lang, daughter of France's minister of culture, appears briefly as the future killer's runaway wife. Avoiding the clichés of the usual murder movie, Bresson imposes a severe austerity on his materials. His stark treatment, spare dialogue and documentary approach tend to dehydrate his story dramatically, but his directorial style is an arresting effort to broaden the scope of the screen.

The Soviet director Andrei Tarkovsky has made a beautiful, extremely slow-moving film in Italy describing a Russian intellectual's travels and experiences there. Its title, "Nostalgia," is apt for it echoes the visitor's yearnings and soul-searching in an alien land, and he dies lighting a candle to the brighter future. Like his "Rashomon," the biography of the 15th-century icon painter, it mingles a vague mysticism and infinite melancholy.

Mirnal Sen's "The Case is Closed," from India, is a study of social differences in Calcutta, where the mysterious death of a servant in a middle-class household undergoes revealing police investigation. Sen has drawn its characters and background with considerable skill as has the Hungarian Zsolt Kezdi-Kovacs in "Forbidden

Relations," in which incestuous passion proves stronger than threatened punishment.

"Ballad of Narayama" of Shôhei Imamura pictures the abandoned Japanese peasant custom of sending the aged to die in snowy mountains. In Ruy Guerra's "Bread" from a novella by the Nobel Prize author, Gabriel García Márquez, a patriarchal grandmother of Colombia forces her adolescent granddaughter into prostitution as penance for causing the burning of the ancestral mansion.

Carlos Saura's "Carmen," representing Spain in the competition, is largely occupied with rehearsals for a dance version of the Bizet opera.

"The Year of Living Dangerous" by the Australian director Peter Weir, in which a novice foreign correspondent is posted in Jakarta as a Communist takeover threatens, is presented under American auspices. Mel Gibson of the "Mad Max" movies is the fledgling journalist, and there is a prize-coaxing characterization by the actress Blythe Danner, who in male disguise plays his dwarfish photographer. Vilmos Zsigmond, whose "Yol" shared the Cannes top award last year, records the cruelty in Turkish prisons in "The Well." His film, though in competition, appears without national flag.

For the critics' weak section, Norway has sent a striking contribution. Vibke Leokkeberg's "Betrayal," in which the breaking-up of a marriage of a slum couple is viewed through the eyes of their 7-year-old daughter, while Greek cinema has been represented by a projection of a controversial tragedy of homosexuality, "Angels," in the directors' fortnight.

PARIS — Two major cultural events recently occurred in Paris — the opening of the most extensive retrospective ever mounted of the works of 19th-century French painter Edouard Manet, and the world premiere of Jerry Lewis's latest film comedy.

Both events were the subject of intense critical examination here, though not necessarily by the same intellectual camps.

Not all French people agree that Lewis is a comedic genius. But the thoughtful consideration given Lewis and his films by many serious French critics has always been wider than their American counterparts.

Lewis's latest film, "Smorgasbord" — shown here as "P'te fou, Jerry" (You're Crazy, Jerry) — has been hailed by reviewers as an artistic triumph and the side-splitter of the year. At the same time, Lewis is the star of Martin Scorsese's "The King of Comedy," which



Jerry Lewis in "King of Comedy."

The French Passion For 'Fou' Jerry Lewis

By Greg MacArthur
The Associated Press

opened the current Cannes film festival.

"Smorgasbord" — directed, produced and co-authored by Lewis — concerns a bumbling, accident-prone misfit and his attempts to find help through psychoanalysis.

Lewis plays six characters, including the principal role of Warne Neffron Liberation, a hip Paris daily that caters to an educated, left-of-center readership, called the film "a real miracle" and the 58-year-old Lewis a "profound philosopher."

The critic Serge Domay says in Cahiers du Cinema, the scholarly film publication, that "Smorgasbord" reflects an evolution in the dual personalities first unveiled in Lewis's 1963 "The Nutty Professor," which showed the actor as the sweet-natured bumbler, and his alter ego, a smooth-talking, two-time lady's man.

In his latest film, Lewis has put "love-hate," "sentimentality" and "prolonged adolescence" aside and created a new universal type of the essential misfit, Domay says.

The beauty of this film is torn from misery," he says. "Smorgasbord" is tragically funny."

The weekly L'Express said Lewis "has again provoked the Apocalypse."

"American intellectuals take him for a distressing has-been," the L'Express critic Francois Forster said. "The French are enthusiastic about him. The French are right."

Are American intellectuals and highbrow critics missing something?

What they may be missing, according to Guy Sorman, who teaches political science at the Paris Institute for Political Studies, is a little background on French intellectual and cultural life.

"After the second World War, the French intelligentsia appropriated film and made it part of high French culture," Sorman said.

"Suddenly, films became very elitist, intellectual and there were no more movies for kids. Jerry Lewis is very much in the tradition of French comedy — the clown in some bizarre situation — and he fills a great void."

The Paris-based cultural historian Diana Pinto, an American, says cultural stereotyping also plays a role in the way Lewis is seen in France.

"It's their vision of America," she says. "These people have discovered what they think is American popular culture and they see Jerry Lewis as a strong expression of it."

The French are not exposed to Lewis's annual telethon on behalf of muscular dystrophy, and they judge him only on his films.

"You have to separate these two roles," says the French film reviewer Robert Bessyau, whose critical study, "Bonjour Jerry," makes him this country's pre-eminent Lewis specialist. "The Americans always tend to mix them up or use one Jerry against the other."

According to Domay, "There's something that Americans don't want to see about themselves in Jerry Lewis's films."

"There is no doubt that he is a great filmmaker. American films are never very profound — they're on the surface. It's because Jerry Lewis concentrates so much on the surface that his films are profound."

Good Summer Bets for Playgoers

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As the first foreign accents of the season have been heard on Shaftesbury Avenue and the tour buses are starting to emerge from their winter garages, it might make sense to look back on some of the best of the shows that have opened here in the last few months and that are likely to remain the highlights of summer theatergoing in and around the West End. There follows, therefore, a top ten checklist in alphabetical order. The rules of inclusion have simply to do with excellence of one kind or another: the rules for exclusion simply that they not have been held over from last summer, since I am assuming at least annual visits to London by readers overseas.

"Blood Brothers" (Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue). Like Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," this is essentially a folk opera about blood and death and social corruption and it has much of the same breathtaking theatrical dynamism. Written by Willy Russell (author of such gentler hits as "Educating Rita" and the Beale musical "John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert") it is set in Liverpool and concerns the lives of twin brothers who grow up on opposite sides of the social tracks without realizing their fraternity until the inadvertent kills the other. The result is a marvellously tough, grumpy show dominated by the singing of Barbara Dickson as the mother. Unmissable and unbeatible.

"Crystal Clear" (Wyndham's). What "Children of a Lesser God" (still running at the Albany) does for the deaf, "Crystal Clear" sets out to do much better for the blind. It is an unpatronizing, unsentimental, improvised sequence of five scenes, played without an interval, in which a cast of three characters (one sighted, one blind and one going blind during the action) come to terms with themselves and their relationships regardless of their lack of sight. In the end it's a play more about clarity of the spirit than clarity of the eye, and Phil Young's production is probably

about the best current bet for Broadway transfer of all the new plays in town.

"Daisy Falls It Off" (Globe). An intermittently enjoyable parody of all those ultra-English girls' school novels of the 1930s in which jolly,

headed by Denis Lawson from the recent "Pal Joey," this small-scale farce has been one of the more unexpectedly joyous rediscoveries of recent times, and if you can't get to see it then at least have a friend send you the album.

THE LONDON STAGE (Strand). This season's new Stoppard is extremely untypical in that like Pinter's "Betrayal" it is quite simply a love story devoid of any of the Szabó-board brilliance of the author's usual linguistic exercises. Perhaps for that reason it opened last fall to a surprisingly muted press, but has now caught on through word-of-mouth to become one of the hottest tickets in town and deservedly, since the performances of Roger Rees and Felicity Kendal as the most touching and haunting in all the school-rival parades here (it would be easier to explain a Radcliffe sorority indoctrination to a Welsh minor) the show seems to be built like the girls, or defiantly sturdy stuff.

"Headbreak House" (Theatre Royal, Haymarket). Thirty years on from "My Fair Lady," Rex Harrison making a welcome return to theatrical greatness in another classic Shaw. This extremely starchy revival (Diana Rigg and Rosemary Harris are among its other participants) is also due for Broadway later in the year, but I doubt it will ever look as totally at home as in the chandeliered confines of the Haymarket, where John Dexter's production is a considerable and understated joy to behold.

"Lorenzaccio" (National Theatre, Olivier stage). First of two productions this spring (see also "The Rivals" below) that have brought the National back to the top of its form: an epic open-stage production by Michael Bogdanov of de Mysteriis's hitherto largely unstageable melodrama about the Medicis in 16th-century Florence, given here a theatrical sweep and fire which would be the envy of any opera house in the world.

"Mr. Cinders" (Fortune). For those who have ever wondered whether the prewar British musical consisted of anything other than Novello and Coward, the answer is yes and here Vivian Ellis's utterly enchanting 1920s variation on the Cinderella fable has a classic score ("Spread a Little Happiness," "She's My Lovely," etc.) and a cast

few submissives.

"Trafford Tasse" (Mermaid). Though the too has had a recent and none-too-happy New York life, the London original is still packing them in with the rock star Toyah now playing the heroine of this life is fought out in the arena with several falls and not a few submissions.

Vienna Celebrating Defeat of the Turks

United Press International

VIENNA — Austria is celebrating the defeat in September 1683 of Turkish armies, ending a siege of Vienna by almost 300,000 soldiers of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa and halting the westward advance of the Ottoman Empire.

Concerts, galas and other events — even a visit by Pope John Paul II — stretch into the autumn. The major exhibition is "The Turks Outside Vienna," from May 5 to Oct. 30 at the Kunsthistorisches, which has been transformed into the semblance of an Oriental siege tent.

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Market Summary, May 17

Market Diaries

AMEX Stock Index

NYSE Stock Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Dow Jones Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

NYSE Most Actives

NYSE Index

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Finance

Manufacturing

Transportation

Utilities

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Consumer Goods

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983.

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

He Visited

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

2 Burger King Executives Leave In European Operations Shuffle



J. Jeffrey Campbell

Burger King, which has been embroiled in a disagreement over how to run its unprofitable European operations, is replacing its two top executives.

Günter D. Haase, who was appointed president of Burger King Europe seven months ago, is leaving the company because of "differences in terms of how Europe should be run," said J. Jeffrey Campbell.

Mr. Campbell, previously president of Burger King-U.S., has been appointed to the newly created post of president-worldwide operations.

Mr. Campbell assumes responsibility for European and international restaurants, replacing Herb Kalber, who resigned to pursue other business interests. Burger King officials said.

Burger King, the world's second-largest restaurant chain with sales of \$2.36 billion in 1982, plans to expand its European operations from 69 restaurants to between 300 and 400 in the next three to four years, Mr. Campbell said. The company sees its greatest growth potential in Britain, West Germany and Spain.

Asked to describe the company's problems in Europe, Mr. Campbell said: "We never had a cogent plan for development." He also said the company has not mobilized its full line of resources to support European operations.

Mr. Campbell, who will be based in Burger King's Miami headquarters, predicted that the European operations would show a profit this year. It will be a "quick turnaround job," he said, adding: "quick, not easy."

Burger King is moving its European headquarters from Zurich in London, and plans to spend \$16 million in development costs in the first year of a reorganization of its European operations. It will spend another \$2 million for a new marketing campaign.

Sheraton Names New President

Sheraton Corp., the Boston-based hotel chain owned by ITT Corp., has named John Kapilasits its president and chief operating officer. He had been president of Sheraton Management Corp., the company's division for Europe, Africa, the Middle East and India. Mr. Kapilasits had been based in Denmark, near London.

Mr. Kapilasits succeeds Howard P. James, who continues as chairman and chief executive officer.

In his new position, Mr. Kapilasits will direct operations for Sheraton, which has 450 hotels in 53 countries. His promotion was motivated by Sheraton's expansion plans, which "prompted the decision to re-establish an overall head for the company's five hotel divisions," Mr. James said.

Other Appointments

Robert J. Carlson has been elected president of United Technologies Corp., company officials announced in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Carlson was elected following a decision by the board to accelerate its plan to name a president by year's end. Mr. Carlson, who had been executive vice-president-power, will replace Harry Gray, who will retain his position as chairman. The move followed the resignation of Peter L. Scott, executive vice-president-electronics.

Dow Jones & Co. announced that Norman Pearlstein, editor and publisher of The Wall Street Journal-Europe, will succeed Lawrence G. O'Donnell as managing editor of The Journal's U.S. editions. Mr. O'Donnell will become associate editor of both The Wall Street Journal and of Dow Jones' Paul Atkinson, managing editor of Dow Jones International Marketing Services, will succeed Mr. Pearlstein, publisher of The Journal-Europe, and John W. Hussey Jr., managing editor of the paper, will become its editor.

Bernard Fournier has been named chairman and chief executive of Paris-based Rank Xerox S.A. Mr. Fournier, who had been vice chairman of the company, succeeds Roland Mignot, who was named deputy managing director of Rank Xerox Ltd. in London.

Philip Shellbourne, chairman of Britoil, has been named a director of IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East/Africa Corp.

Banque du Liban et d'Orient-Mer has opened a London branch and named Emanouel O'Brien the general manager.

Lawrence H. Arbitris has joined Gulf International Bank of Bahrain as senior operations officer, based in London. He came from the London branch of Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank, where he had been operations manager.

Albert Abeslera has been appointed managing director of Amex Asia, American Express International Banking Corp.'s investment banking arm in the Far East. Mr. Abeslera, who is based in Singapore, had been deputy managing director of Amex Bank Ltd. in London.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 17, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Per		Per		Per		Currency	
	U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	U.S. Dollars	French Francs	ECU	SDR		
Amsterdam	5.2755	4.71	112.43	37.38	1,091	6.021	125.25	31.59
Brussels (ex)	4.79	74.5775	6.875	3.558	17.758	3.475	5.604	2.02
Frankfurt (D)	2.647	2.887	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
London	1.55	1.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milan	1.44845	2.38250	550.50	11.0725	2.071	4.3875	74.49	3.0825
New York	1.44845	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	7.407	11.53	200.24	1.00	1.00	0.668	0.3813	0.4866
Zurich	2.887	2.145	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
1 ECU	0.7164	0.8797	2.64	0.8004	1.2644	0.5444	42.175	0.5002
1 Swiss	1.36771	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*1 Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 17

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	British Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	9.5%	-1%	4.5%	-1%	10.5%	12.5%	5%
2 M.	9	-1%	4.5	-1	10.5	12.5	5
3 M.	9.5	-1%	4.5	-1	10.5	12.5	5
6 M.	9.5	-1%	4.5	-1	10.5	12.5	5
1 Y.	9.5	-1	4.5	-1	10.5	12.5	5
	5.5-5.5	4.5-4.5	10.5-10.5	12.5-12.5	9.5-9.5	10	5.5-5.5

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Prev.	British	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	5	5.5	4.5	10	10
Federal Funds	5	5.5	4.5	10	10
Prime Rate	5.5	5.5	4.5	10	10
Commercial Paper, 30-180 days	5.5	5.5	4.5	10	10
3-month Treasury Bills	5.5	5.5	4.5	10	10
6-month Treasury Bills	5.5	5.5	4.5	10	10
CDs 30-90 days	5.5	5.5	4.5	10	10
CDs 60-90 days	5.5	5.5	4.5	10	10
West Germany	5	5	5	10	10
Lombard Rate	5.5	5.5	5.5	10	10
Oversight Interbank	5.5	5.5	5.5	10	10
3-month Interbank	5.5	5.5	5.5	10	10
6-month Interbank	5.5	5.5	5.5	10	10

Japan	5%	5%	A.M.	P.M.	Cny
Discount Rate	5%	5%	—	—	—
Call Money	4.5	4.5	—	—	—
60-day Interbank	4.5	4.5	—	—	—

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Dresdner Bank, Basle Branch & Taverne.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Cny
Hong Kong	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
London	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Zurich	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
London	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Paris	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Offshore Banks for London, Paris, and Zurich	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Hong Kong, New York, Paris, and London	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%

Florida's Leading Bank Holding Companies — At a Glance

	1982 Headquarters	1982 Assets (\$billions)	1982 Net Loans (\$billions)	1982 Total Deposits (\$billions)	1982 Operating Earnings (\$millions)	1982 Banking Offices
Southwest Banking Corp.	Miami	\$7.27	\$3.53	\$5.5		

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bayer Group's '82 Profit Down, '83 Quarterly Results Improve

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Bayer world group's 1982 pretax profit fell 30.9 percent from the previous year to 970 million Deutsche marks (\$394.4 million), but pretax profits rose substantially in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the same period a year ago, the chairman, Herbert Grunewald, said Tuesday.

He gave no figures for the quarter and no 1982 first-quarter comparison was available.

Mr. Grunewald said he expects the parent company to show an improved full-year result, after last year's 14.3-percent drop in pretax profit to 735 million DM. First 1983 quarter pretax profit was down 2.4 percent from the year-ago period, at 237 million DM.

Polaroid Unveils Screen Recorder

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Reuters) — Polaroid announced Tuesday the introduction of a desktop computer image recorder designed for use with personal and small-business computers.

The system, called Palette, produces color 35-mm slides and 34-by-46-inch instant Polaroid prints. The system has a suggested retail price of \$1,300, which includes the software diskette, a 35-mm camera back and adapter plate, and Polaroid's 35-mm autoprocess transparency system hardware.

Polaroid expects to begin shipments of the recorders in the United States during the fourth quarter of 1983.

Sears Weighs More S&L Purchases

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sears, Roebuck & Co. has told shareholders that it is considering acquiring more savings and loan institutions to build a "nationwide deposit base."

Officials of the Chicago-based company, the largest U.S. retailer, said Monday at its annual meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, that it had competed with such banks as Citibank in bidding last month to buy the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago. The bidding will be completed May 27.

Braniff Gives Plan to Creditors

NEW YORK (NYT) — Top executives of Braniff International have outlined to secured creditors a \$70-million plan, approved by the airline's directors last week, to restart the carrier.

Under the plan, Jay A. Pritzker, chairman of Hyatt International, has offered to put up most of the money needed to form a new airline by leasing 30 of Braniff's planes. The plan was discussed at a meeting with the airline's secured creditors Monday in New York.

Under a reorganization plan filed last month, the 39 secured creditors could begin marketing 23 of the planes as of Tuesday. However, no such action was expected to be taken until the creditors have made a decision on the plan.

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Dollar Sustains Rise On Europe's Markets

Reuters

LONDON — The U.S. dollar continued its rise on European foreign exchange Tuesday, reaching a new high against the French franc for the second consecutive day.

It was fixed at 74.270 francs in Paris, nearly two centimes higher than Monday's 7.4085.

Despite France's advocacy of official intervention dealers said the Bank of France did not appear in the market.

In Frankfurt, however, as the dollar also continued to rise again, the Deutsche mark, the Bundesbank gave the currency limited support. The dollar reached 2,4680 DM shortly after opening, following Monday's 2,4618.

Dealers said the dollar was supported by the now-general belief that U.S. interest rates would not be lowered before the seven-nation economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month.

In Brussels, Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, called Tuesday for closer cooperation on monetary problems between the European Community, the United States and Japan.

He told the International Monetary Conference, a meeting of bankers from 21 countries, that the European Monetary System has not yet fully achieved its aim of creating a zone of monetary stability in Europe, but has nevertheless been extremely useful so far.

Relationships between EMS currencies have at times been subjected to strains due to external influences resulting in large-scale flows of short-term speculative capital between the U.S. dollar and the German mark," Mr. Thorn said in a lunch speech.

"The competent Community institutions will propose to the U.S. and Japanese authorities that discussions on monetary problems should be reinforced, e.g. when interest rate differentials cause excessive and undesirable strains on the Community's money and financial markets."

The British pound also showed a weaker tone against the dollar, trading around \$1.3550, its lowest in nearly a month.

Trading was quiet in London, but dealers said there was some market unease over the most recent poll of voting intentions for the June 9 general election.

This showed the lead of the ruling Conservatives had narrowed from 15 percent to 7 percent over the opposition Labor Party.

The poll coincided with publication of Labor's manifesto calling for an £1 billion (\$17 billion) state spending program to cut Britain's 12.7 percent unemployment rate.

Many financial analysts said they believe this program would bring inflation up to 10 percent to 15 percent from its current 4.6 percent.

Purchasers Take Aim At Banks in Florida

(Continued from Page 9)

the state and president of the Bank of Pasco County in Dade City.

But he said that community banks will survive, if they are well run and do not lose the personal touch that customers complain big banks lack.

But several bank executives said that some takeovers may be inevitable as buyers offer such incentives as cash and stock or cash and convertible debentures.

"Deals being done today would never have been conceived of three years ago," said Thomas Duer, executive vice president of Sun Banks, the Orlando-based bank holding company that on Friday announced a deal with Miami-based Flagship Bank. That agreement could make Sun the state's largest bank holding company.

Under the terms of a merger agreement between the two, Sun, with \$3.2 billion in assets, will acquire Flagship, with \$3.3 billion in assets, making it the third-largest bank holding company in the state, with assets exceeding \$8 billion. Southeast Banking Corp., with \$8.2 billion in assets, is the state's largest bank holding company, followed by Barnett Banks with \$8 billion, then Sun and Flagship.

Some of the recent acquisition and merger proposals have raised eyebrows, including the purchase of two staunchly independent banks. Sun, purchaser of both, bought the 81-year-old Hillsboro Bank in Plant City, the third-oldest state-chartered bank. Hillsboro has \$150 million in assets.

It also purchased the Florida State Bank of Tallahassee, an 11-year-old bank that had planned to merge with Sun in 1973. But the deal fell apart when the economy soured and cash resources and stock values plummeted.

After listing several reasons for proposing the sale to his approximately 400 shareholders, Mr. Pomeroy of Florida State noted that Sun was offering \$115 a share for the bank, equal to about 2.6 times its book value, and that in 1971 the bank's stock sold for \$15 a share. Florida State has assets of \$47 million.

"Dollars, dollars," said Mr. Pomeroy, when asked why the independent banks were returning their future. "It's got to be the threat of the unknown. We could hold out for a while by ourselves, but then we'd fall behind," he said of his own bank.

Not every bank is eager to sell, said Mr. Johnson, the 49-year-old part-owner of three small and strong independent banks across

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Regan Is Wary on Oil Prices

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A major new drop in world oil prices could precipitate a second round of international financial crisis in the months ahead, according to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

Mr. Regan, in an interview Monday, expressed a greater degree of concern than has been heard from most administration officials in the past about the negative effects of such an oil price drop.

"We're not out of the woods at all," Mr. Regan said about the world economy. He said the situation is still precarious."

"We hope there won't be a second wave of financial crises, he said, but added that this could occur if economic recovery in the industrial countries is not quick enough, or if there is a major softening" of oil prices.

A Treasury official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the "danger point" for oil prices is between \$22 and \$26 a barrel.

The current international price, according to Treasury estimate, is about \$28.50 to \$29 a barrel. This is down from \$34 a barrel for benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude a little more than a year ago, before the severe slide in OPEC prices.

The reasons for Mr. Regan's concern, reporters were told, is that a major new price decrease would cause severe financial problems for such oil producing countries as Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia. Even Britain could be affected, in the reckoning of some officials.

A continuing oil price slide could even have some adverse impact in the United States, in the view of the official who explained the Treasury view to reporters. This is because the United States exports some oil, and the Treasury

and that a major increase in industrial demand is necessary to head off new price declines.

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

12 Month High	Low Stock Div. Yld.	P/E	10s High	Low	Close	Prev.
2500 40 AV	32	12.14	100	98	98	98
1 ATI	12	12.14	100	98	98	98
2 AcmePr	12	12.14	100	98	98	98
3 Action	40	12.14	100	98	98	98
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SPORTS

Blue Jays Down Brewers, 2-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

MILWAUKEE — Barry Bonnell saved the winning run from third base when catcher Ted Simmons dropped a throw at the plate in the 10-inning Monday night as the Toronto Blue Jays defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, 2-1. The victory moved Toronto to within a half-game of first-place Baltimore in the American League's Eastern Division.

Dave Stieb, who has lost only twice this year, became the first seven-game winner in the majors. Andy Motter pitched the 11th for his fourth save.

The Brewers had Stieb in trouble repeatedly as he scattered nine hits, walked eight and threw 161 pitches over 10 innings. But he responded well under pressure. In the Milwaukee seventh, for instance, Charlie Moore led off with a triple, but Stieb got Jim Gantner to pop out, retired Paul Molitor on a grounder to third and struck out Robin Yount for the third straight time.

The Brewers stranded a total of 12 runners, including nine in the last six innings. "We always been able to get out of jams," said Stieb after his second straight successful 10-inning appearance. Last Wednesday he gave up only three hits and beat Chicago, 3-1.

Bob McClure (1-6) carried a five-hitter into the Toronto 11th,

when Bonnell blooped a double to short center field with one out. An intentional walk to Cliff Johnson and a walk to Jesse Barfield loaded the bases. Mickey Klutts hit a grounder to Yount, but Simmons dropped the shortstop's throw as Bonnell scored the eventual winning run.

Tigers 7, Tigers 0
In Detroit, Ron Guidry pitched a three-hitter and Ken Griffey had three hits and scored three runs to lead New York to a 7-0 romp over the Tigers. Guidry (4-3) struck out eight and walked four in pitching his second shutout of the season.

Rangers 3, Indians 1
In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish's two-run home run in the sixth Texas to a 3-1 decision over Cleveland. Buddy Bell doubled to

start the inning, and one out later Parish drilled a 1-1 pitch from Len Barker (4-2) deep into the left field seats his sixth homer of the season.

A's 7, Twins 6

In Minneapolis, Bob Keeney hit a three-run home run and Wayne Gross added one with the bases empty to help Oakland squeeze past Minnesota, 7-6 — despite a four-homer last-inning barrage by the Twins. The Minnesota ninth saw bases-empty home runs from pinch hitter Dave Eagle and Bobby Mitchell and two-run shots by Gary Gaetti and pinch hitter Mickey Hatcher. "They sure did a job on that 7-0 lead," said Keeney.

"What are those guys eating?"

Pirates 11, Pirates 4

In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Hubie Brooks and Jose Oquendo drove in three runs each and Darryl Strawberry hit his first major-league homer in sparkling New York to an 11-4 rout of the Pirates before a crowd of 19,700, the smallest in Three Rivers Stadium



Zbigniew Boniek

'A Game Against the Spectators'

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "It seems that players, managers, referees and authorities every now and then turn soccer into a game against the spectators."

These words come from the Soviet Union. Had the writer the freedom or inclination to add politicians and lawyers to his list of miscreants, his sentiments would perfectly describe the global disarray afflicting soccer.

The unnamed writer in Literaturwissenschafts alleges, in some detail:

- Marches in the top Soviet league last season were fixed, helping Minsk win the championship.
- Referees accepted bribes.
- Under-the-table payments to amateurs and a win-at-all-costs philosophy corrupted young fans.

"It would be wrong," writes our comrade, "to dismiss this as unimportant. Tens of millions of fans spend a certain part of their lives — at the stadium or in front of TV — enthralled by the game. Their health, disposition and working ca-

pacity depend, even though to a tiny degree, on the players' performance and results of the game."

Nowhere will that be more poignantly demonstrated than in Chorzow, where, on Sunday, the Soviet

team met, of course, last July 4th in a scoreless World Cup

match in Barcelona. Anti-Soviet

feelings were understandably muted, although Zbigniew Boniek, Poland's captain, allowed himself the observation, "We intended to

win to give comfort to our countrymen." Ironically, Boniek will not be in Chorzow to give further comfort. He was allowed to help his countrymen's economy by £1 million (\$1.56 million) in transfer money, paid by those arch capitalists, Juventus of Italy.

After due consultation with the Polish sports ministry, Juve now refuses Boniek's release four days

before its European Cup final against Hamburg in Athens.

Still, the match is intriguing and somewhat scary. Last fall, when Moscow Dynamo fell to Stas Wroclaw in the UEFA Cup, the peace was kept by a fearsome Polish army of tanks and militia, and Solidarity chants have been a regular feature of club games in the Polish league.

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except the threat of taking FIFA with sticks of corporate dollars.

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